

## Missouri Department of Natural Resources

**Clean Water Commission Water Protection Program** 

**Meeting Minutes** 

**January 4, 2006** 

## MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION MEETING

January 4, 2006 Holiday Inn South County Center 6921 South Lindbergh Blvd. St. Louis, MO MINUTES

## Present

Thomas A. Herrmann, Chairman, Missouri Clean Water Commission Davis D. Minton, Commissioner, Missouri Clean Water Commission Kristin M. Perry, Commissioner, Missouri Clean Water Commission Cosette D. Kelly, Commissioner, Missouri Clean Water Commission Ron Hardecke, Commissioner, Missouri Clean Water Commissioner

Edward Galbraith, Director of Staff, Missouri Clean Water Commission Bill Bryan, Counsel, Missouri Clean Water Commission Marlene Kirchner, Secretary, Missouri Clean Water Commission

Leo Alderman, EPA, Kansas City, Kansas

Mike Alesandrini, Department of Natural Resources, St. Louis, Missouri

Andrew Appelbaum, Department of Natural Resources, St. Louis, Missouri

Bob Bacon, ERC, Jefferson City, Missouri

George Barbee, CAS Constsruction, Kansas City, Missouri

Bob Bernard, Fulton, Missouri

Diane Bernard, Fulton, Missouri

Geri Blakey, City of Moberly, Moberly, Missouri

Kurt Breeze, Festus-Crystal City Sewage Commission, Fester, Missouri

Robert Brundage, City of Moberly, Jefferson City, Missouri

John Carter, The Doe Run Company, Viburnum, Missouri

David Casaletto, Ozarks Clean Water Company, Kimberling City, Missouri

Allen Decker, MRWA, Gray Summit, Missouri

John Delashmit, EPA, Kansas City, Kansas

Tom Diehl, St. Louis, Missouri

Cindy DiStefano, Dept. of Conservation, Columbia, Missouri

Bob Fuerman, MAWC, Chesterfield, Missouri

Doug Garrett, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Ana Grace, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, St. Louis, Missouri

Frank Hackmann, Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosesnthal/RCGA, St. Louis, Missouri

Ted Heisel, MO Coalition for the Environment, St. Louis, Missouri

Duane Kelly, Independence, Missouri

Kim Knowles, MO Coalition for the Environment, St. Louis, Missouri

Richard Laux, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Lance LeComb, MSD, St. Louis, Missouri

John Lodderhose, MSD, St. Louis, Missouri

Laura Lohen, Confluence Greenway, St. Louis, Missouri

Beth Martin, Washington University Environmental Clinic, St. Louis, Missouri Refaat Mefrakis, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Ken Midkiff, Sierra Club, Columbia, Missouri

Kevin Mohammadi, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Richard Moore, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Nancy Morgan, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Susan Myers, MSD, St. Louis, Missouri

Earl Pabst, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Caitlyn Peel, HBA, St. Louis, Missouri

Kevin Perry, Forrester Group, Jefferson City, Missouri

Kurt Riebeling, Department of Natural Resources, St. Louis, Missouri

Lorrane Robison, Spanish Lake, Missouri

Ted Salveter, City Utilities, Springfield, Missouri

Candy Schilling, ERC, Jefferson City, Missouri

Eugene Schmittqous, Hutchinson Salt, St. Louis, Missouri

Phil Schroeder, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

David Shanks, Boeing, St. Louis, Missouri

Dan Sherburne, MO Coalition for the Environment, St. Louis, Missouri

Tom Siegel, Department of Natural Resources, St. Louis, Missouri

David Smith, Festus-Crystal City Sewage Commission, Festus, Missouri

Steve Stewart, Upper White River Basin Foundation, Branson, Missouri

Trent Stober, MEC Water Resources, Columbia, Missouri

Stephen Stoll, City of Festus, Festus, Missouri

F. Michael Struckhoff, Department of Natural Resources, St. Louis, Missouri

Michael Swoboda, Missouri Stream Team #888, Jennings, Missouri

Jeff Theerman, MSD, St. Louis, Missouri

Roger Walker, Jefferson City, Missouri

Mary West, City of Moberly, Moberly, Missouri

Jamee Wheeler, Coalition for the Environment, St. Louis, Missouri

Betty Wyse, ERC, Jefferson City, Missouri

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               BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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                            STATE OF MISSOURI
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                     CLEAN WATER COMMISSION MEETING
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                             JANUARY 4, 2006
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                               PROCEEDINGS
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Introduce to you the
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    people at the head table. I'm Tom Herrmann, the Chairman of
    the Commission from St. Louis. On my left is Davis Minton,
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    Vice-Chair from Dexter, next is Kristin Perry, Commissioner
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    from Bowling Green. I'm told that Bill Easley, our
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    Commissioner, is not able to attend today, but the next chair
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     is Ron Hardecke, Commissioner from Owensville, and at the end
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    of the table is Cosette Kelly, Commissioner from
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    Independence. On my right is Ed Galbraith, Director of the
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    program. Next to him is Bill Bryan, Assistant Attorney
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    General who's been assigned to this Commission for legal
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     advice, and at the end of the table is Marlene Kirchner,
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     Secretary to the Commission and Secretary to the staff.
                    As a first order of business, I'd like to get
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     away from the agenda for a moment and for all of you who did
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    not or were not able to attend the -- the tour yesterday, I
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    want to thank the -- all of the MSD, Jeff Theerman ,
     and all of the MSD staff, who provided an enlightening and
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    very good tour of the Lemay facilities and the River Des
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     Peres and other educational opportunities for all of us.
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     It was very well done, Jeff. Thank you.
                    First order of business is the approval of the
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    November 2nd, 2005, Clean Water Commission meetings --
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    minutes. And if there are no additions, corrections, or
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     amendments to those minutes, I'd like to approve them and
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enter them into the record. Do we have any --

3 COMMISSIONER PERRY: I move that the minutes be approved as presented. 5 VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Second. 6 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. Any 7 discussion? Declare the minutes approved and enter them into 8 the record. Under Tab 2 in the agenda booklet is a 2006-2007 9 regulatory agenda, and Ed Galbraith will make the primary 10 staff recommendations. MR. GALBRAITH: Good morning, Commissioners. 11 12 CHAIRMAN HERRMAN: Good morning. 13 MR. GALBRAITH: In your packet, you have 14 several items. The orders of business that I want to do 15 under this tab today are three. I want to get your approval, 16 in general, of a regulatory agenda as set forth. Two, I want 17 to talk in detail -- some detail about the 303(d) list and 18 get your -- get some specific input from you on that. And 19 the third, I'd like to get your permission to move forward 20 with the Administrative Hearing Commission rule draft that 21 you have under that tab. 22 You should have received -- after you got your 23 books, you should have received a supplemental insert. It's a version of this table that is the -- the rulemaking agenda. 24 25 The first version that we sent you failed to have these 0004 1 headers at the top that told you what the yeses and nos, and 2 the commas mean, so you may want to refer to that. 3 On December 19th, we presented this material to the Clean Water Forum, and we got some input from them on 5 that, and I will kind of give you the -- the highlights of 6 the results of that meeting as well. But first, before we do 7 that, I'd like to ask Phil Schroeder to come to the podium 8 and brief you on the status of the 303(d) list, and present a 9 recommendation for a path forward. What two things that you 10 may want to refer to during this discussion are the FY04-06 303(d) list critical path, it's he's a one-page list of 11 12 action items and dates associated with it. And then I have a 13 handout that I'm going to pass -- pass out now, so Phil. 14 MR. SCHROEDER: I guess what I'll speak from 15 this morning in talking about the 303(d) list critical path 16 is what you have in your packet on Page 165, which is a list 17 of steps that we consider as necessary in order to promulgate a rule, both on looking at the methodology, or perhaps making 18 19 revisions to the methodology on compiling the 303(d) list, 20 and then later moving through a rulemaking to promulgate the 21 list itself. 22 In that table, if you want to call it that, it 23 has three segments that we'll talk about; he emergency rule 24 for listing methodology, the draft order of rulemaking on a 25 303(d) list, and a final order of rulemaking on the 303(d) 0005 1 list. It provides a date as to when we think that if things 2 move fairly smoothly, those steps can be accomplished. We 3 also provided a column in that table to sort of help you understand how many days it takes to accomplish each one of 5 those tasks. 6 And then along the far right side of that

table, you'll find a critical timeline, basically these are

timelines that are either established by departmental policy, Commission directive, or by rule or statute. So those are timelines that we must -- must meet. We cannot be flexible in terms of going over or going under whatever the case may be for those dates. What we have laid out here is the fact that if the Commission would be able to give us a directive on how to proceed on moving towards the next 303(d) list, we would look to get that directive today.

So this starts -- this critical path, this timeline that we're presenting, starts today. And if you're unable to give us a directive on moving forward, then these timelines, of course, may be affected by that. The first stage, as I said, would be looking at revising the listing methodology itself. That comes as a suggestion because we have learned through our stakeholder discussions and through our discussions with EPA that there are concerns with respect to how the methodology guides us in developing a 303(d) list.

EPA has enumerated several things to us. We

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were able to have a meeting with them and sit down and discuss items. I don't have a list of all issues before me right now, but to give you a flavor of some of the issues that they have with the methodology, one being that we have an exclusionary clause in there for data of a certain age. We also have exclusions for data sets that are not of a certain size.

And as you go through the methodology, there are certain other statements within the methodology that sort of confines -- confines the staff into what data to consider in looking at waters and defining their condition. EPA has stated, and this is what's stated in their most recent publication of methodology guidance, is that you shouldn't be exclusionary in how you consider data. You should consider, in their guidance, it says all data. So therefore, there should be -- if there are exclusions, and they do recognize that there are circumstances by which staff should exclude certain data.

In order to do that, you have to represent --you have to show that the data are not representative of the water's condition. It may be because of age. It may be because we don't have a substantial data set to be able to get a clear picture as to what -- or be able to meet some statistical test, if you will, to show us scientifically that the water is of a certain condition.

 But the fundamental difference between what the Commission's methodology says and what EPA is telling us we must do is that we should consider all data sets. And if we exclude any, we should have a scientifically-based reason why we exclude it. The methodology just categorically excludes it because of age. And so when we move forward in developing the 2004 list, we did exclude some data sets. And if we continue to move forward on the path that we're on and bring to you a list that we've already developed through our stakeholder discussion on using the -- or the Commission's methodology, it's very likely that EPA will place waters onto the list for us in the end. When we finally submit the list

to EPA, they will simply take it upon themselves to consider all of the other data that was excluded, and add waters back to the list. So the question that's before us is whether or not that's something that we want to proceed to allow them to do, or put them in a position of doing.

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Anyway, if we move forward with the methodology and changing it, we would try to bring approved changes to the methodology to the Commission in March at their March Commission meeting. We would begin, then, based on the requirement of the rule, to go through a public comment period on the changes in the methodology that would require 60-day comment period on that. And then once the responses to the comments were devised, we would try to get

those in order to be able to meet a special session before the Clean Water Commission in June of 2006. So it would take us -- in accordance with this schedule, it would take us until June in order to just address the issues with regard to the methodology.

Following that point we'd be able to quickly recompile the list, if you will, and get a new compiled list to the Commission, hopefully, by September of 2006. At that point, if they do approve the new listing, then we would move toward the rulemaking process itself, which of course as it starts with developing a regulatory impact report, that's a new requirement for all rules promulgated by the department. That itself requires a 60-day comment period. So we would have to go through that process.

So our next approval by the Clean Water Commission to file the rule following -- in other words, we'd present the regulatory impact report along with the new proposed listing in January of 2007. Then from that point forward, the Secretary of State's office prescribed methodology -- prescribed procedure for rulemaking kind of takes control, if you will, in terms of the timelines. It takes us down to the final order of rulemaking date of May of 2007 as being really the first reasonable time at which we think we can present something to the Clean Water Commission as a final order of rulemaking on an actual list.

And then you follow on down to the time frame, it would look like we would actually send EPA our final effective list sometime in September of 2007. And I mentioned to you that we feel that this -- this schedule is somewhat optimistic. It's doable, but it relies on things going fairly smoothly, and we get the answers we need when we ask for them, we get guidance, we get -- we make decisions on a timely manner. But it's doable, and we're certainly willing and able to move along that path.

What you also have in front of you is a timeline which kind of looks further down the road, if you will, in terms of future listing. Because one of our major concerns right now is that we get back on schedule with EPA in submitting these lists on a timely basis. And they're required every other year, every even numbered year on April 1st. So we're already, of course, way behind on the 2004 list. With the 2006 -- April 1st, 2006, deadline coming

18 up fairly rapidly, we're going to miss that as well. We have 19 to do something to get us back on schedule, and it's going to 20 have to be something -- maybe just slightly short of 21 extraordinary, I guess, but we need to think about that very 22 carefully, because at some point, the criticism is going to 23 get extremely, extremely dire.

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So what we're proposing here is a way that we can do that. Let's get -- let's take care of the 0010

methodology, let's get square with EPA, if you will, in terms of how this listing must be done so that they don't, in the end of things, add waters to our list that we can all agree on those. And let's move toward a combined 2004/2006 list that can get us back into -- somewhat on schedule. Somewhat. 2008 has a good chance, 2006 is probably going to be late, even if -- no matter what we do today.

But I think if we do -- to combine 2004/2006 list, and also keep in mind of 2008 deadline is coming before us, and having a methodology that we can agree with EPA on, I think the 2008 list would come on time.

Now, one of the things that the critical path indicates is that the list is actually late, by the problem we're trying to propose in this path is that EPA, as they've done here just recently, publishes new guidance following each listing cycle. And in a case of this last publication of theirs, it came in July of 2005, that's more than a year past the deadline of the last list. So you're already well into -- well into the cycle of getting the next list prepared when their guidance comes out for how that year's listing has to be done.

What we need to do is somehow get in agreement with EPA on how does their guidance affect our listing process, because we aren't able, in our rulemaking procedures, to start from the date that they publish their

latest guidance, go through the collection of the data, analysis of the data, go through the rulemaking on the list, and be able to meet, or get a list published by our next deadline, which is going to be less than a year away. Our rulemaking process, when you add in the regulatory impact report, and everything else required, is a year, maybe year and a half.

So what we need to have, and this really comes from EPA, is knowing from them at the date that the last listing is due to them on April 1st of the even numbered year, what are the criteria, what is the must-dos in order to get the next list compiled. We need to know that then. Having them provide to us something in the middle of that process that says, well, you have to consider this now, is really throwing us off.

And that's what this is basically trying to show us is that with -- we either have to do one of two things. We either need to get with EPA to have them publish something much sooner in terms of quidance for that listing year, or we need to change our rulemaking process, or we need to eliminate the rulemaking process, whatever. But we can't -- we can't -- we don't have enough time after that --

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     that time -- after EPA's guidance comes out. I see a
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     question brewing.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Isn't it nice that you
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     can watch the wheels grind. There seems to be some
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     implication in what you said that the methodology, if we pass
     that, and that methodology agrees with EPA's, that the list
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     will be approved, that we approve, will then be approved by
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     EPA. Although I think history tells us in 2002, I don't
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     believe the methodology had anything at all to do with the
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     fact that EPA redid our list. Am I correct?
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: Well, yeah, we can't -- can't
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     always guarantee that just because we work with EPA on a
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    methodology up-front that they're going to approve a list in
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     the end, obviously, but I think we stand a much better
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     chance, obviously.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And I feel your pain, you
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    know. I feel the fact that this has to be coordinated just
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     makes a lot of common sense, and definitely something that
     should be done, but I just wanted to point out that
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     (inaudible) good this all does us.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Well, I have an objection,
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     and perhaps opposed to EPA. As you recall the age and the
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     amount of data necessary to classify a stream for some
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    particular impairment was the result of -- or resulted in
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     quite a bit of conversation and discussion in this group.
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                    And some of the things that brought that about
     was some streams were impaired for mercury based on one fish
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     tissue sample in a stream that might be 169 -- or 186 miles
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     long, 136 miles long, but there was one fish sample taken at
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     one location, and the mercury content of that fish tissue
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     sample -- that single fish tissue sample was marginal, but
    yet it was put in -- put on the list over our objection for
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    mercury contamination.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: Right.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: And I don't think that's
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     scientifically defensible data.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I think that should be
     excluded as not enough data to classify that stream for a
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    mercury contamination.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: I think that a lot can be
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     gained, and I think EPA would echo this, too, not in changing
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     what we put on the list, but changing in how we -- how we
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     define what goes on the list. And more specifically, how we
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     define what gets excluded in terms of data. It's just not
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     very well explained.
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                    In previous efforts, you know, we've excluded
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     data, but we didn't explain why very well. And one of the
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     things, I think, we can do very much better in terms of --
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     it's just you gave a very good example, Chairman Herrmann,
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     that if we say that the water shouldn't be on the 303 data
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     list because the data is not sufficient, we should explain
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     our reasons why it's not sufficient.
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on a 305(b) list, not on a 303(d) list, because we haven't --3 and EPA hasn't ascertained that that stream is impaired. We 4 think it is, and that's the purpose of the 305(b) list is 5 those streams which are defined as suspicious of being 6 impaired but need more study to prove it, those go on a 7 305(b) list, and we haven't -- we haven't, with EPA's 8 quidance or insistence, have not made good and full use of 9 the 305(b) list, in my opinion. 10 MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah, well, I know you said 11 you disagree, but from what I hear you say, I think we agree. 12 I mean, we -- we believe that many of the waters, when 13 they're assessed, when there's insufficient data to -- to not 14 conclusively say through scientific process that they're 15 impaired, but there's some indication that they may be, there 16 is room in the 305(b) report for that information. 17 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's correct. 18 correct. 19 MR. SCHROEDER: And there's another category 20 for those waters that would indicate that those waters, to 21 the public that read about our assessments, that those waters 22 have some indication there that they may be impaired, but we 23 don't have enough data to say conclusively. 24 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's right. We objected 25 to the unknown pollutant category that EPA put on several 0015 1 streams in that 2002 list. And it was our insistence at the time that if it's an unknown pollutant, then by the quidance 3 of the Federal Clean Water Act, it should be on the 305(b) 4 list, not the 303(d). 5 MR. SCHROEDER: Right. And I think we can 6 prevail in those -- in those decisions with EPA if we do a 7 little bit more in terms of defining our reasons for making 8 those conclusions, to simply say that one sample point is not 9 enough. And most cases it will be not enough, but we need to say why one sample point. 10 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Particularly if it's five 11 12 and seven years old. 13 MR. SCHROEDER: Right. 14 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's not representative 15 of today's. MR. SCHROEDER: And I can't speak for EPA, and 16 I shouldn't, but some of the things they've reflected to us 17 18 is that , yeah, in many cases, the data that's five or seven 19 years old may not be reliable in terms of being 20 representative. But you need to explain why. 2.1 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah. 22 MR. SCHROEDER: In some cases, though, they 23 say it may be. And what you need to make sure is that it 24 isn't that special circumstance where it could be or is, and 25 be able to say with some reasonable length why it's not 0016 1 representative, rather than just saying it's seven years old, 2. therefore it's not representative. You should say it's seven years old, there's showing of variations in the quality of that water prior to that seventh year ago, and it just -- you 5 cannot prove scientifically that that's what the condition is today. I mean, you just have to say more than just it's

7 seven years old. That's what EPA is reflecting to us. CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. One other question. 8 You sent to all of us a listing of, I think, seven waters 9 10 which were recommended to be taken off the 303(d) list 11 because of changing conditions, because sampling in recent 12 times has shown that that impairment no longer exists. Do we 13 have an answer from EPA on those seven streams? 14 MR. SCHROEDER: Well, I don't know what seven 15 streams you're talking about, but we have, and I recall 16 discussions with EPA on this matter. And our response from 17 them is that if the water's on the 303(d) list, and you now 18 have water quality data that show the water meeting water 19 quality standards, then our process, there's two things you 20 can do to get it off the list. 21 One, is you can wait for the next listing 22 cycle to be completed, and therefore the water drops off 23 because your new data analysis indicates that it's no longer 24 impaired, doesn't belong on the list, and when the new list 25 comes out, it's not on there. The other way that it comes 0017 1 off is you do a TMDL. Now, it sounds ridiculous, and we've 2 had discussions with EPA about this, about having to do a 3 TMDL, despite the fact that water quality data show that it's 4 not impaired. 5 But as long as its as it's on a list, the only 6 door they're giving us to get out of that box is a TMDL. 7 we've written TMDLs, which basically show the waste load allocation being whatever it is today. We're not reducing 8 9 the loads, we're just saying that, well, you've 10 got -- because it meets standards today, we've got to make 11 sure that the load doesn't result in a noncompliance later. 12 Now, we don't necessarily agree with having to 13 take that step, but that's the response we got from EPA, and 14 so that's how we're proceeding to get some of the waters off 15 the 1998, or now the 2002, list. Rather than waiting until 16 the next listing cycle is completed in doing the (d) listing 17 then, we're doing the TMDL as they're asked or prescribed by 18 19 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Wow, do you remember those 20 letters, Ed? I remember East Fork and the Tebo is one, and Blackbird Creek was another, and I've forgotten 21 the other five, but the request was made to EPA to remove 2.2 23 these from the 303(d) list, but my question was do we have an 24 answer. 25 MR. GALBRAITH: I think the answer was that --0018 1 the answer is no. We have to go through -- we have to go 2 through the TMDL process regardless of what the data show. 3 MR. SCHROEDER: Now, here's another little 4 twist in that scenario. If you read the statute, the statute 5 says clearly a TMDL shall not be done where waters meet water 6 quality standards. So we furthered our discussion with 7 EPA and said that we can't do a TMDL. You're asking us --8 you're telling us that's the only route we have to go, but we 9 can't by statute do that. So what we're doing is writing a 10 TMDL. Looks, smells, tastes like a TMDL, but it's not

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labeled a TMDL.

But we're submitting that to EPA as our analysis, if you will, showing that the waters meet water quality standards, presenting a waste load allocation that represents no -- no future load reductions are needed, and they're willing to accept that. So it's a way out of the box, but it's sort of an unusual way. But it's the only way that EPA, at this point, is really guiding us to get it done. I'll also add this: The reason why we're going for the with the TMDL rather than just shelving the 

going for the with the TMDL rather than just shelving the water to just say, well, let's wait until the next listing cycle has ended, because some of these waters come up as a deadline in the consent decree of requirement to have them completed by a date prior to the next listing being completed. So we have to have some action taken. So we

 can't shelve it, we've got to do something, so the only opportunity we have is to do this so-called TMDL. I think it will work. It's just an odd way of going about doing our business.

VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON Phil, my only comment is without getting into discussion about all the issues of 303(d) listing today, obviously the most important thing that we have to do is deal with the methodology first. I think to avoid a huge discussion on the date by which it, you know, the revised listing methodology document has to be approved or come before the Commission, the issues that you brought up today, if nothing else, without even -- just notify us, you know, as you get those issues, so we can kind of start thinking them through ourselves.

And like you've mentioned today, the time -or the age of the information that were used. Chairman
Herrmann said that was a very contentious point in the last
methodology document, because as a Commission, I think we
were trying to send a signal -- information that's 15 or 20
years old is not relevant, an at least need -- or while it
may be relevant, at least it needs to be upgraded with more
timely information to determine the legitimacy of the
position of that -- for one of the stream to be on a -either a 305 or 303.

So I think we were trying to send a message as well as clean up, if you will, the document. So if we knew

ahead of time, as you-all become aware of these issues, if we're made aware of these issues, we can kind of start discussing them and let the audience begin to feel where we're at, and it won't be such a huge monumental task on the date that we have to do it.

Because the last thing we want to do is get to this timeline and all of a sudden not be able to come to agreement or consensus as a Commission, turn around and have to have -- you know, send it back to the drawing board, if you will. That pushes the timeline nonworkable. We need to kind of, you know, have an open forum all along, if you will.

MR. SCHROEDER: Right.

VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Because to come up to the last day, I don't know how many of you were here for the last methodology document, but it was a horrendous battle, and -- and we -- yeah, we worked it out eventually, but

17 nevertheless, it was probably not the best and the cleanest 18 way to have done it, and probably as EPA said, we need to 19 make some revisions. Okay. Let's kind of plan ahead, if you 20 will. 21 MR. SCHROEDER: I -- I really appreciate that. 22 That's good information, good advice. And what I'd 23 appreciate further from the Commission is their directive 2.4 to allow us, and to quickly and as prescribed by this 25 schedule, get with EPA, propose some modifications to the 0021 1 methodology that takes into consideration your-all's concern 2 with respect to not using data that's not representative of 3 the water quality conditions, but yet addresses EPA concerns that we consider all data, that allows us to exclude that on 5 the basis that we provide substantial reasons why it must be 6 excluded, based on such things as what Chairman Herrmann has 7 described. 8 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah, we approved a 9 methodology some several months ago. When was that? 10 MR. SCHROEDER: Oh, gosh. I think it was 11 November of two thousand --12 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Three, four. 13 MR. SCHROEDER: Four. COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yeah, it's over a year. 14 15 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Do we have other 16 objections from EPA other than that age and size of data? 17 MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah, they listed several things. There's some things that we do in our statistical 18 19 analysis that needs to be further explained. You know, most 20 of what they tell us isn't very specific to say you have to 21 include this data or that. It just says you need to explain 22 yourselves a little better as to why you're excluding certain 23 data. 24 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: To make the methodology 25 acceptable, that November 2004 or whenever it was that we --0022 1 MR. SCHROEDER: Uh-huh. 2 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We approved the original, 3 that has to be massaged or rewritten in part, not in total, 4 right? 5 MR. SCHROEDER: Absolutely. 6 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: All right. 7 MR. SCHROEDER: In fact, we've already taken 8 some steps to redraft some sections, which we feel needs 9 further rationale, if you will, as to why we have to exclude 10 certain data sets, why we have to exclude certain data of 11 certain ages and things like that. 12 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: When would you anticipate that to be done? 13 14 MR. SCHROEDER: It's already done, sir. 15 can present something to you tomorrow and to EPA. What we 16 thought we'd want to do first is make sure we understood that 17 the Commission was going to direct us or agree with us on 18 this critical path that we're presenting today. And if you 19 say today proceed on, just as you said, looking at that 20 methodology and tweaking it, not revamping the whole thing, but 21 just tweaking it to address some of EPA's concerns about

22 explaining the exclusion of certain data sets as to when and 23 why that could happen and should happen, we're already there. 24 Staff have already put that together based on 25 our discussions in meetings with EPA. We're ready to either 0023 1 present that to you or to EPA, however you want to do that, whatever order seems fine with you. But we're ready to move 3 because we know if we're going to meet this March 1st date, 4 we want to present something to you -- at the next Commission 5 meeting in terms of getting your approval on the methodology 6 changes. We need to be moving quickly, and ... 7 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Is it possible to get 8 EPA's review and approval prior to presenting it to the 9 Commission, Bill? If you were to get that expeditiously? 10 MR. ALDERMAN: Yes, we haven't seen it yet, but I would say we probably ought to give it a very quick 11 12 turnaround, because I know Chuck and Rebecca have been 13 talking about this, and the areas that we'd like to see 14 revised, so that we've -- we've discussed, but what it looks 15 like now we haven't seen. We'll give it a quick turnaround. 16 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. That would appear 17 to be the best way to proceed is before we approve anything 18 to get EPA's acceptance and approval, and then come to us 19 with a rewrite. 2.0 MR. SCHROEDER: Okay. That's what we have 2.1 down here, just revise it with EPA's guidance and come right 22 straight to the Clean Water Commission in March. 23 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. 24 MR. SCHROEDER: And I think that will get us 25 on a path of really resolving the issues that's holding us up 0024 1 right now and getting a list put together. 2 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Anything else, Phil? 3 MR. SCHROEDER: Not on the 303(d) list. 4 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. I think we have 5 some requests to address the Commission on this subject. 6 First one from Robert Brundage. 7 MR. BRUNDAGE: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. 8 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Good morning. 9 MR. BRUNDAGE: Members of the Commission. 10 haven't had a whole long time to think through this whole 11 process, but one thing that bothers me is if we proceed with 12 an emergency rule on the three -- or on the listing 13 methodology, you know, how meaningful will some of these 14 changes be, and what kind of impact will that have down the 15 road when EPA reviews our list and are they going to 16 rubberstamp our list this time just because we went through 17 the listing methodology and revised it. 18 If you remember back our last time our list 19 went to EPA, they rejected portions of the list, and I think 20 they added 26 water bodies, so there's 26 times that they 21 disagreed with your judgment at that point in time. When we 22 went through the listing methodology that was approved in a 23 rule, that was a very difficult process, as Commissioner 24 Minton discussed, and there were legitimate reasons to come

up with that listing methodology the way it is.

Just thinking out loud, is there a different way to approach this? Should we just proceed with the 303(d) list, through a rulemaking right now without changing the listing methodology, and submit together with the list, just a narrative statement that flushes out justification and reasoning behind our listing methodology as it stands in rule today? Is that a possibility? And is that going to achieve us the same thing in the end because EPA is going to do what they want to do with the list anyway, and we don't have to go through the pain of changing our listing methodology.

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Now, as a stakeholder in the public, I'm not opposed at any time to make reasonable changes to a listing methodology, but to do so through an emergency rulemaking, just because we think we may have to jump through a hoop like that, I'm not sure if that's the best approach in this manner.

VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: I concur with your point, Robert. The thing that I think that -- that it might bring to light would be any glitches that were found after the fact of the way the methodology document was handled. I think we would have to see legitimate reasons for altering the methodology document before the Commission would approve any changes.

I think simply because we go through this critical rulemaking process, it will give the opportunity for 0026

the Commission to learn of any mistakes that we made and take any additional steps forward to improve the process. say that we're going to wholesale -- change that document after what we went through the last time, I find that very difficult to accept. I don't really know that I see a whole lot wrong with just reviewing the process.

And maybe the easiest way do it that is through the emergency rule. It would step it up -- because it seems like we always have to have some sort of incentive or crisis situation before we move forward, and this is, you know, this is another one of those crisis timeline situations again, so maybe this might be a reasonable way to approach it. But I understand your point, and it's well made.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: I wonder if the difference between what gets listed following the present methodology, which was worked on carefully. Of course, it went through sort of a reverse process first. Everybody kind of came together and exploded, and then they went back and they worked together. And they came up with something that everybody was pretty pleased with.

Now, the water bodies that are going to be listed under that methodology versus the water that will be listed under a methodology that has to be recreated because for some reason the burden of proof, it seems to me, on what data should be considered, has been shifted from we have to

1 now prove that data that we thought would be bad data, we have to go back and somehow scientifically prove that the bad data is bad data, making the burden on us, rather than initially as we have under our present methodology, we look at it, and we say, hey, this data looks really old, we want

6 some better data before we consider putting something on this 7 list.

But my bottom line is what's really the difference? How many -- you know, we had 21 added, and I don't think any of those 21 were added for these reasons. Are we just spending a whole lot of time spinning our wheels over methodology, when actually we should be spending that time concentrating on getting good data to decide what should and should not be on the list? And how much resources are we wasting on the methodology that should be spent on good scientific data?

VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Well, I think, not to beat the horse, but I think the point is the methodology described to staff and the public at large that, you know, going into it, this Commission, in order to approve a list, is going to have to have reasonable and timely and documentable, you know, provable information before we're going to put a stream on a list, or a segment of a stream on a list. I think it clearly defines where we stand before we're going to approve -- before we're going to approve a

303(d) list.

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Now, EPA may do with the list what they will, but at least from this state and this Commission's point of view, we will do it the best way we know how to do it, and while we may believe something should be on the 305 list as opposed to a 303 list, you know, we can't control what EPA is ever going to do with the list once it gets into any of their hands. But I think one of the reasons why, and I don't want to overlook the whole reason for, in my mind, the -- the use of the methodology list, was to clearly and definitively state to everyone these are certain standards that must be met before we're going to put a stream on the list.

So I don't want to ever undermine the credibility or the purpose of the methodology document. And if we need to clearly, or more clearly, define what that methodology states, then -- then so be it. But, you know, that was the -- that was the guideline, if you will, that gets us to where the list has got to be.

So I think before -- as I said awhile ago, before we're going to go make wholesale changes to the methodology, I feel like this Commission is going to have to see a lot of just cause, because I think we tried to rain in as best we could the indiscriminate action of putting a stream on the list.

MR. BRUNDAGE: Well, I think you clearly

understand my point that if we do go through a rulemaking, there is no guarantee that EPA is going to approve our list and like our listing methodology after we're even done with it through an emergency rulemaking, so ...

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Can you answer my question? Do you think that the list is going to look significantly different?

MR. BRUNDAGE: I'm not qualified to answer that question. Maybe John Ford would be, but ...

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Can anybody here tell me

that? Because are we wasting a lot of time talking about something when we should be talking about scientific data?

MR. BRUNDAGE: Thank you for my comments.

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, Robert.

MR. SCHROEDER: In looking at what we've done already in terms of tweaking the guidance or methodology, that might result in different listing in the future, I would say that it's likely not to change things too much from what we already proposed. And what Mr. Brundage has already seen in our 2004 efforts. What you're going to see different is a lot more explanation as to why we excluded certain data from being considered representative of the water conditions.

And you'll see those waters and that data support a placement of the water in our 305(b) report under the category that says we need to collect more data. Because

one of the things we're going to have to show to EPA is that there is some data that would suggest that the water may be impaired. We need to look further into that. And when we put it into the 305(b) report, I think it's under category 3(b), it says to everybody, including the Department, that we need to start collecting more data here. And it's a way for us to focus our monitoring and assessment efforts on things that are likely to be impaired or may be impaired. So it's a way of prioritizing our assessment efforts.

But the actual list itself, there may be a couple waters -- few waters that come back on the list. I'm not certain. But -- but there's good reason for excluding these waters already from the 2004 list the proposed one. And those reasons just need to be explained better. And I think that from what my staff has done, John Ford and others, all they need to do is present that reason in a more definitive, more described -- explain better where those data sets aren't really representative, and present that to EPA so they can consider that and conclude with us that those data sets are not representative of the waters.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: So do you believe that the impact of revising the methodology we already have is -- is over on the impact is going to be a more clear 305(b) list?

MR. SCHROEDER: Actually, the affect is that

it gives something to EPA that will prevent them from putting those waters on our 305 -- or 303(d) list. But rather, allows them to understand and appreciate the fact that we see and consider the data, and that we will also follow-up with further data collection to insure that those waters are not impaired, or whether they are -- if they are impaired by further data collection, they'll get on the next list. That's what they need to see, and I think that's what we all need to see.

You know, people fear that because it comes off the 303(d) list it gets ignored. Well, we need to show to everybody that if it comes off the 303(d) list because the data doesn't really tell us conclusively that it's impaired, we still need to follow-up, and that's what the 305(b) list is for.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. Then I have my final question is anything by revising this methodology and going through a rulemaking process for that going to delay the development of the 305(b) and the 303(d) list? Is this being done simultaneously, or is it because we're going to wait for this methodology to go back and analyze the data, are we slowing ourselves way down?

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SCHROEDER: As we talk to EPA about the changes we're going to propose to our methodology, to the Commission's methodology, we will also be reflecting on how

it might affect that 2004 list that we've already proposed. And so when we come to the Commission in March with a revised methodology, if you wish, we can give you sort of a peak in the door of what that 2004/2006 list is likely to look like, if you promulgate the emergency rule.

 $\label{eq:commissioner perry: I would like to know that.} \\$ 

MR. SCHROEDER: Okay.

VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: I have one other question before I make a motion to give you direction to move on with the timeline. On an every other year basis, this is a huge task, and by -- if you just look at the timeline by which we have to go through, as you pointed out earlier, the process is in itself stifling, just the process, without hunting up the data to determine what should or shouldn't be on the list.

In your estimation or in your opinion, is there anything that we can do to expedite, no matter how radical of a change it is, is there anything that we can do to where we can more easily stay on the time frame that —that we're required to have for that — or for that even number year 303(d) list? You know ...

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, if we stay with the notion that EPA is not going to change their ways of issuing guidance halfway into the next listing year, and therefore

we'd only have less than a year to promulgate a 303(d) list, then we have to dispense with the need to go through a rulemaking on the methodology changes. If -- if what EPA prescribes as guidance causes us to have to revisit the methodology. That's one thing.

I wish -- you know, I see the value, and I appreciate the value in a rulemaking process for the 303(d) list itself. We need to engage stakeholders. They need to be fully informed and have every ability to influence that list with the Commission. But I'm wondering if the rulemaking process is the best process to do that, something to consider there, too.

You know, we have open forum, open sessions here before the Clean Water Commission. We have a lot of stakeholder discussions on a lot of issues. There's probably better methods to dialogue on what needs to be on a list rather than going through a rulemaking process. I'm just wondering how much value does that really add to the whole process.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Since you bring it up,

can you tell me how that's mandated currently? What sort of 21 22 changes would be required? 23 MR. SCHROEDER: Well, there was a statute that 24 mandates the 303(d) list be promulgated into rule. So it 25 would require a statutory change. 0034 1 COMMISSIONER PERRY: State statute? 2. MR. SCHROEDER: State statute, yes. And I 3 think Missouri is one of only a handful of states in the nation that actually promulgate their 303(d) lists in 4 5 rulemaking. And the other states that go through a 6 promulgation process on their listing, they also are 7 challenged by making their submittal EPA on a timely basis. 8 (End of tape one, side one.) 9 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Hear from the other people 10 first. 11 MR. ED GALBRAITH: It would require legislative 12 action to change that. And I just -- I ran some numbers, 13 some totals on this, and I'll make a quick point. If you 14 look at all the actions that are -- are done by either the 15 Department or the Commission on here, it's about 250 days of the total 634 days. If you look at all the required public 16 17 participation, the required rulemaking steps, it's about 345 18 days of activities. 19 COMMISSIONER PERRY: 345 days?. 2.0 MR. GALBRAITH: So, yeah, so it's -- as long as 21 the rulemaking requirement is there, the answer is no. 22 is nothing we can do to pair this down significantly. COMMISSIONER PERRY: And that's adding, like, 23 24 three months -- the difference -- the rulemaking is adding a 25 hundred -- I'm not sure I did the math right. 0035 1 MR. GALBRAITH: About a year. 2 MR. GALBRAITH: Yeah, 345 days. 3 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. I'd like to hear 4 from Ken Midkiff , Sierra Club. MR. MIDKIFF: Good morning, Commissioner. 5 6 name is Ken Midkiff, I'm representing the Sierra Club. 7 have three brief points. First of all, the 2004 list was due 8 on April 1st, 2004. Secondly, it's my understanding that 9 Missouri is the only state in the union that has not 10 submitted a 303(d) list. 11 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's incorrect. Is that 12 not right, Leo? 13 MR. ALDERMAN: I think there's -- I'm not quite 14 sure what the status is today, but as about of, oh, two 15 months ago, there was three other states. 16 MR. MIDKIFF: Three others. Okay. I stand 17 corrected. 18 MR. ALDERMAN: They could be by today done, but 19 two or three months ago, there was others. 20 MR. MIDKIFF: I was told yesterday that we're 21 the only state. If Leo has better information, then I stand 22 corrected. And the final point is that according to the 23 schedule that Ed has outlined, the rulemaking for '04 and '06 24 would be submitted in '07. So the three -- the 2004 list --25 or the '04 list will be three and a half years behind, the

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     '06 list will be one and a half years late. That's
     unacceptable.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Can I ask you a question?
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: Yes.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: You mentioned on these
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     states whether there's three who haven't doesn't -- isn't
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    really significant to my question.
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: Just two, two states.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: My question is did all
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     those other states pass it without a methodology approved by
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     EPA because EPA was a year late on their methodology?
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: That, I don't know.
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                    MR. ALDERMAN: You used the word "approve". We
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     don't approve the methodology. We work with the state to try
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     to get an agreement whether the methodology would work, but
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     we do not approve or disapprove methodologies. And those
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     other states, I just don't know what they had.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Well, it seems like we're
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    being pretty bogged down in trying to get a methodology that
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     everyone agrees upon, which makes sense, because you should
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    know what the rules are before you start the list. But the
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     fact that we're so delayed and all -- all or all except two
     or however many other states seem to progress, would beg the
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     question, did they -- were they able to come up with a
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     methodology where we have not been? And if so, why?
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: And I don't -- again, don't have
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     the answer to that question. Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I think it's a significant
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     condition to consider, though.
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: Yes.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Because you're being --
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    you're obviously implying that we're just dragging our feet.
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: Yes.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And I'm not sure
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     that's -- I'm not sure that's what we're doing here.
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     we've been talking about this out our geezoos for years and
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     not ignoring it, but actually trying to come to a good
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     consensus of a good methodology.
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                   MR. MIDKIFF: I don't see any other way to
     interpret three and a half years being late as other than
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     dragging your feet. Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I think the 2002 list was
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    really the 2000 list. And that was strung out by the
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     addition of -- which Robert mentioned, 26 streams for no
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     apparent reason. No justification, no scientific
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     justification for putting those 26 streams on.
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: Oh, there was plenty of
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     scientific justification --
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: By our objection, they
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     removed -- EPA removed 12 of those 26 streams that were
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                    MR. MIDKIFF: I must be in the wrong room, I
     thought this was the Clean Water Commission. Thank you.
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5 MR. ED GALBRAITH: If I may, just point out that I 6 think we're the only state that has to go through actually 7 two rulemaking processes to promulgate the list -- the 8 methodology and the list, so that's --9 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Ted Heisel 10 wishes to address the Commission. 11 MR. HEISEL: Good morning. Good morning, 12 Commissioners. I just -- I think most of this has been said 13 already. I think we have sort of an untenable situation 14 where we have a state statute mandating that this be done by 15 rule, and as long as we're on a two-year schedule with EPA, 16 we're always going to be sort of wasting a lot of staff's 17 time, I think, trying to go through those procedures. 18 There are other procedural safeguards having 19 public comment periods, having open microphones before the 20 Commission stakeholder meetings that can solve a lot of the 21 issues without requiring us to go through this yearlong or 22 year and a half long rulemaking process. The Supreme Court, 23 prior to this statute being adopted, actually ruled that the 24 303(d) list doesn't have to be done by rulemaking under other 25 statutes. And so except for this one very specific 0039 1 provision, it was passed in 2002, if that was done away with, 2 basically we could go back to a nonrulemaking sort of 3 procedure. 4 I would suggest that maybe it's appropriate 5 for the Commission, if you see fit, to point out to the legislature or the governor's office, that this is something 6 7 that's really bogging down DNR staff, causing problems, and 8 maybe this is something that needs to be looked at this 9 session. 10 COMMISSIONER PERRY: I'm surprised at your 11 response. I'm not necessarily agreeing with the premise, I'm just surprised that -- normally your opinion is to put as 12 13 many safeguards in as possible. What are the safeguards that 14 you believe that would be in place if we removed the 15 rulemaking process? 16 MR. HEISEL: Well, I think you can still have 17 a public -- you can still put out a draft list, you can still 18 have a comment period, you just don't have to go through all 19 of the other machinations that take time along with the 2.0 rulemaking. And so, you know, put a draft list out, open it 21 up for public comment, have a stakeholder meeting. You can 22 do that a lot more quickly than actually going through the 23 statutory rulemaking process, I think. 2.4 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Would that be dropping 25 the fiscal impact requirement? 0040 1 MR. HEISEL: I guess -- I mean, you could 2 probably still do that, but yeah, I think if you took it out 3 of the rulemaking, that would not require the fiscal note. 4 VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Do you think there's as 5 wide support across the board -- have you visited with other 6 stakeholders to determine the level of support that this 7 concept would have? 8 MR. HEISEL: No, I mean, I'd be curious to

hear from Robert or other business interests. I mean, it's

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     my understanding back in 2002, there was some unhappiness
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     about the 303(d) process. There was a group of stakeholders
     that actually filed suit, which is when that ruling came down
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     in the Supreme Court that said it didn't have to be by rule.
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     But as that suit was progressing, actually the stakeholders
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     were successful in the legislature in getting that provision
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    passed, that said it does have to be by rule in the future.
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     I don't know how they feel today, whether they, you know,
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     changed their mind, and think now this is too cumbersome and
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     we're missing federal deadlines or not.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Do you recall who that
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     group of stakeholders was?
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                    MR. HEISEL: Well, the ones that filed suit
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    were the Missouri Soybean Association, I think it was AIM.
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     don't want to say without -- Missouri Soybean Association was
     the lead plaintiff, they're the name on that case, so ...
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Wasn't that over the
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     listing of the Mississippi?
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                   MR. HEISEL: Mississippi and Missouri, yeah.
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     I think Bill was counsel in that case, probably knows more
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     than I do.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: But that issue wasn't
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    necessarily the rulemaking process?
                   MR. BRYAN: The -- the factual issue that gave
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    rise to the case was the way that the Missouri and
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    Mississippi Rivers were added by the Commission at the last
    meeting before the list was made final. And when that was
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     challenged in court, the legal claims that were raised had to
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     do with whether or not this should have been done in a
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     rulemaking.
                 That was primarily what the lawsuit was about.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. Thank you.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMAN: Thank you.
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                                                   Terry.
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                   MS. SATTERLEE: May I be recognized?
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes, you may.
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                   MS. SATTERLEE: I was the lawyer.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I recognize you.
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                   MS. SATTERLEE: My name is Terri Satterlee
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                   , and I was the lawyer on these two cases that
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    you're talking about. I know Mr. Bryan is familiar
     with it, but actually, there were more than just the fact the
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    Mississippi and Missouri -- do you want to hear the contents
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     of the cases?
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: That actually all came
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    about before I came on the Commission.
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                    MS. SATTERLEE: Okay. Let me explain to you.
     First of all, in the state it was the Soybean Association,
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     the Ag Council, I believe, Robert, and the AIM and Missouri
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     Chamber of Commerce. The issue was the state had recommended
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     not putting the Missouri and Mississippi on the list, and
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     there were a lot of agricultural nonpoint streams on the
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     list, which would have impacted TMDL development.
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                    And by vote of the Commission, by one
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     Commissioner's amendment to the list, they put the Missouri
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     and Mississippi River on, and everybody voted unanimously for
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     it without any data to support it because constantly
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15 throughout the process, it had been publicly noticed that 16 they would not be put on the list.

So the second piece was during discovery, and I'm not mentioning any names. They're very well intended workers, we learned that a lower staff person at MDNR was told the list was too short and to add 30 nonagricultural streams, which we believe had no data, at least they had no data that was publicly recognized or publicly put forward. So that's how this -- there was also a federal case along this same line.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: I read that deposition,

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so I'm very familiar with it.

MS. SATTERLEE: So that's what really happened. As I think people are still very weary as in -- would be in the ag and in the industrial and municipal community with regard to being sure they have a say, because there was discussion at the time on the side of developing a methodology without rulemaking, but the rulemaking went through pretty -- with a pretty strong vote, I think, Bill, if I'm not correct.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: So would a public comment period without rulemaking safeguards be adding --

MS. SATTERLEE: I can't answer that because there's so many stakeholders involved. I would agree with Ted Heisel that, you know, you would have to go back to the stakeholders and discuss it. It's pretty -- it's still having its impact throughout the state on things you are doing, so many of us who have old institutional memories are very aware of what happened.

> COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. MS. SATTERLEE: Thank you.

MR. BRYAN: And of course, as that case points out and the rulings from the various courts and what happened in front of the Commission, this Commission is the ultimate safeguard to prevent that kind of thing from happening again.

MR. STOBER: Hello Commission, my name is

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Trent Stober with MEC Water Resources. I'd like to echo Robert Brundage's suggestion that maybe this methodology just needs to be addressed through a comment letter back to EPA on the rationale, and I do believe there was a -- you know, technically justified rationale for writing the -- the data requirements and so forth for the methodology document.

I mean, I believe that we all sat around a room and went through that methodology document pretty extensively, and flushed through a lot of the technical issues with data set limitations and so forth. So I think that the department probably has the justification to run with the 2004 list the way it was derived, and if there's a few minor issues that -- that can't be justified, then EPA, as always, has the latitude to do what they see fit, I quess, with -- with our -- our list, and I believe handling that manner, at least addresses some of the time frame issues that we have and gets us a 2004 list as soon as possible.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Are you suggesting that

we proceed with the methodology we have with some minor changes to make it successful, those changes not be promulgated by rule?

MR. STOBER: Or alternatively, just try to address the -- the issues that EPA has with it. By the sounds of it, it may be the majority of the issues with the 0045

methodology document, we can explain the technical justification and just go forward as -- as is, and if there's some of those issues that -- that can't be addressed, either it's the Commission's purgative to direct staff to make those changes or leave those remaining items in EPA's hands. As we all recognize, they have that latitude anyway, and use it if they see it -- think that it's appropriate.

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, Trent. Ed.

MR. GALBRAITH: I am quite sympathetic to -
I'm very sympathetic to what Robert and Trent have said. And

I -- it was not easy -- it's not easy for me to come before
the Commission and say, Commission, you -- you passed a
methodology, but before we do our list on that methodology,
we want to revise it again.

And my reason -- my main reason for doing so is this: As you can see, we're -- we're going to overlap two lists, and we're going to -- basically, if we do as Trent and Robert suggest, which it's up to you, we'll do whatever, we're going to be working on two lists at once. We're going to be doing a 2004, and then we're going to be doing a methodology and list for 2006. And just from a staffing point of view, I would -- I would like to avoid that. If we know this is ultimately where we're going any way, I would -- I would like to avoid having to do the orange line and just go with the green line.

And my second reason is I just -- I do believe that there is -- while EPA does have the authority to change the list, and they will do that whether we revise the methodology or not, I do feel from my discussions with EPA that the closer we try to get on the methodology, the better success we'll have at pleading our case, or making our points, or being successful at prevailing, rather than if we start with two methodologies that are very different, we kind of just sort of hand it over to them more -- in a more haphazard way, and sort of seed the ground to EPA to make the changes, and we don't have a -- we don't have a fundamental basis on which to argue over this stream or that stream. So those are my two points, and ...

COMMISSIONER PERRY: I -- you know, I was one of those people way back when we had that first explosion that said we have to have a good methodology because we got to -- everybody's got to know the rules that we're playing by. What concerns me is I thought EPA was invited to that party.

We passed a methodology, and then they came up with a new methodology of their own after ours, and now we're needing to somehow revise that, meanwhile we've got all these people out threatening us that we're way behind the eight ball. And tell me how we can resolve this with the most

25 efficient use of resources to keep the water in the state of 0047 1 Missouri clean with the least amount of lawsuits and the 2 least amount of time wasted talking about whether the data is 3 scientifically defensible or not, and just come up with good 4 data and fix the problem. 5 MR. GALBRAITH: That is a tall order. 6 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Now what do I do. 7 MR. GALBRAITH: I'm not sure I have the magic 8 bullet for all of those. But those are the things -- those 9 are the exact three issues that were on my mind as we -- as 10 we put together the critical path in front of you. I don't 11 know that it solves all those problems. It won't put off 12 every lawsuit, it won't make the -- it won't make a 13 rubberstamp list from EPA, but I think it's the best 14 combination. 15 In defense of region seven, they don't -- they 16 don't revise the guidance from year to year. Okay. That's 17 done at headquarters. So even though they were at the table 18 last time, they don't control what -- what headquarters does, 19 so there's a certain element there that's out of the hands of 20 everybody in this room as well, so. 21 COMMISSIONER PERRY: I'm not trying to point 22 blame. But I'm saying my gosh, we're really having a problem 2.3 with the process here. 2.4 MR. GALBRAITH: Right. 25 COMMISSIONER PERRY: And then we have a new 0048 issue that came up, at least to my mind, came up first time 1 today was change something that was a result of a lawsuit in 2000, and perhaps not do the 303(d) list by rulemaking. 4 And if that is, in fact, a proposal, I'd like 5 to have some sort of group developed to discuss the pros and cons and to maybe have a consensus on that, because we 6 7 learned a lesson when we developed this methodology was not 8 to have staff come up with an idea, everybody come here and 9 say, hey, we hate that, we don't like that. What we learned 10 was it is far better to get together and come up with an idea 11 that everybody likes, develop a working group first, and then 12 come to us and say, hey, we all agree, and this is something 13 good and we can go on now. And I would like to have such a thing done 14 15 over whether we have a public consensus that perhaps there 16 needs to be a legislative change. And if we go to the 17 legislature and say everyone agrees we need to change this, 18 we will have a much better result, one would suspect, in the 19 legislature. 20 MR. GALBRAITH: Right. 21 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Rather than people 22 running around backwards. 23 MR. GALBRAITH: Okay. 24 COMMISSIONER PERRY: I don't know what to do. 25 MR. SCHROEDER: May I try to help you with 0049 1 answering that question? 2 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Tell me what to do. 3 MR. SCHROEDERH: As I mentioned earlier,

there's really two very challenging things in front of us that really cause us to -- to stumble on the 303(d) list. One is the rulemaking process itself. And I would suggest to the Commission that from the staff's perspective, the Commission's directive has as much force and influence on staff as any law. I mean, it's -- it's -- you direct us to do something, we must do it. It has the force of law in our minds, so keep that in mind. What it does is basically shifts the burden of the work and trust, if you will, from Department to the 

What it does is basically shifts the burden of the work and trust, if you will, from Department to the Commission. And that's just something that the audience has to consider, with respect to that. The other challenging aspect that we have is EPA's insistence on changing guidance. And their time of doing that. And the way we can fix that is that while we can't tell them when to publish it, we can certainly be engaged with them as they develop their next guidance.

2.

What they do, and they've told me that this is what they do, is at the end of every 303(d) listing cycle, they begin evaluating each and every state that's produced a 303(d) list and try to determine where they've fallen short on compiling a respectable or reasonable list. And then they

incorporate solutions to those gaps, if you will, in the guidance. That's where they focus. So they can't really begin discussions and evaluations until after the 303(d) list deadline is over and the 303(d) lists have been submitted by the states. But there's no reason why we can't be at the table with them looking at what their concerns are.

They don't generally just surprise us with the guidance, they do some public participation of their own. We need to be at the table with them when they look at the guidance, look at the development that guidance. So when that date comes of publication, even though it may be in the middle of a listing year, we're already ready to hit the ground running.

So if we're ready to hit the ground running on that day, we don't have a rulemaking process to worry about, but we have a Commission directive to engage the public and do public participation, do public notices, whatever you feel is important in that process, it will get done. It just won't have all of the Secretary of State's, you know, Joint Committee of Administrative Rules, Small Business Advisory Groups, all that involved with the rulemaking process pulls into the process.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Except that right now the 303(d) list is being mandated by state statute.

MR. SCHROEDER: Yes, at this moment, now, if 0051

we want to change either one of those two processes, it's not going to help us now because we've got a rule in place, and it's the methodology. The methodology is in rule.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Right, and my problem, too, is that any challenge to any of the decisions we made, if we don't make it on something that is based through a rulemaking, it's one of those policies. You know, there's also a state statute that says, you must make your decisions

9 based on a guidance document that has been promulgated by 10 rule.

So if we just sort of change this without promulgating it by rule, then we're also subjecting ourselves to lawsuit because it didn't follow that which we promulgated. Now, I love the idea that everybody gets to the table and works together from the get-go, so that we don't keep running into these problems. And whatever directive you think we need to give so that happens, I'd certainly like to know what it is and I'll be happy to support that. In the meantime, I don't see yet in this discussion some clear direction for us to go that will be efficient.

MR. SCHROEDER: Right. If we prevail in going through the schedule and the steps that we've presented in that table, which means emergency rule on the methodology, and if that prevails in being -- being acceptable as a process for an emergency rulemaking, that's one way we can

expedite that process.

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COMMISSIONER PERRY: As you suggest here.

MR. SCHROEDER: Right. And that may not be enough, although I haven't looked at the actual deadline, that may not be enough to cause us to fail to meet the every-other-year deadline, as long as we don't have to promulgate the actual list itself as a rule. And I don't think that falls under the 536 requirements. The methodology, I understand your point, I think you're correct that under Administrative Procedures Act, we would actually have to promulgate that methodology into the rule, but why not do that through emergency rulemaking?

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yeah, yeah, I don't have a problem with that part, which is what -- this is an emergency rulemaking schedule, if I understand what Robert said

MR. SCHROEDER: Yes. And I'd like to comment on Trent's suggestion. I might suggest that the Commission make this decision in March, because what we can present and what we're ready to present to you is that not only the changes, the tweaks to the methodology, but our peek at so to speak, what the 2004 list may look like.

You should be able to make a decision in March that you don't want to change the methodology at all. You want to go ahead and file the rule on the list as we've -- as

it would be done through the current methodology. You can make that decision then, if you want to. You may want to make that decision if you are presented by staff, a picture that shows that most of the waters that we propose to be on the 2004 list is going to end up there anyway, with not much more added based on our discussions with EPA about changing our methodology.

Those -- any more that we're going to add, you're just going to have to expect EPA's going to do that for us. And if you're willing to accept that eventuality, it may be reason to accept moving forward with doing the 2004 list. In fact, in that essence, you can just call it 2004/2006 list anyway. It's not going to have any -- it's

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     not going to have any --
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Impact.
                    MR. SCHROEDER: -- impact.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Any guidance on that
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     procedure to present it to us in March?
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: In March, what I'd like to --
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                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: That's what it does.. right now,
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     isn't it, Phil?
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: Pardon.
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                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: That's what this does
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     right now, gives us that flexibility to make that decision in
25
     March if we proceed on with the staff recommendation right
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     now?
 2.
                    MR. SCHROEDER: The only thing we didn't
 3
     contemplate by -- in that, and this is what Commissioner Perry said was
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     present also, is that look into the crystal ball as to what that
 5
     list is going to look like if you adopt the changes. And
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     also, what would the list look like if we didn't. That way,
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     you can compare the affects of either approach.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: I'd like that
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     information. I don't know if I need to do that by motion.
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                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Is that too much
11
     cumbersome on you to provide that?
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: I don't think so. We already
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     have what exists today.
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                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Okay.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: As a 2004 submittal based on
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     the current methodology that's done. What we need to do is once we work
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     with EPA and what changes to make to the methodology, what
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     would it draw in terms of additional waters and present
19
     that to you in March.
20
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Okay.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And does it -- is it also
22
     possible to have some presentation to us at that March
    meeting on the implications of removing the rulemaking
23
24
     process?
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: For the list itself?
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yes.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: In other words --
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: That's another issue
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     that's been brought up in this discussion, and I'd just like
 5
     to have some information on that, and I'd also like to have,
 6
     as I said, something that a group has developed, a proposal,
 7
     perhaps, to the Commission.
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                    MR. GALBRAITH: We could certainly organize a
 9
     discussion on that and present it to the Commission in March.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Wouldn't that be timely?
                    MR. GALBRAITH: That would be -- well, it would
11
     be getting a little bit later in the session, but these
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     things have a way of taking on a life of their own, so who
14
     knows what might happen.
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                    What the -- another thing the Commission could
16
     consider doing is directing staff merely to write a -- some
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     kind of a letter to -- to legislative leaders or the governor
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     just outlining the problem, and maybe not supporting a
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     change, but simply alerting them to the fact that we've got
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     this issue, and it requires -- it's an action that the
     Commission can't deal with, but, you know, you're just
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     alerting them to the fact that the situation exists. And
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    maybe it's premature to talk about that.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: If we're going to write
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     something to them, I'd like to know what it is I want to
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    propose that they do. And frankly, I'm not sure how I feel
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     about it, but I'd sure like to have something where some
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     working group, like we had on this methodology, because if I
 4
     remember right, by the time we had this, everybody was happy.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I don't know about that.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Well, just about.
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                   MR. GALBRAITH: Well, then, perhaps for today, it
8
     would be best --
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And I'd like to see
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     something developed about the -- this is pretty important
11
     change. And before we go to the legislature and ask them to
12
     make the change, I'd sure like to be able to say these are
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     the opinions that are out there, and the majority opinion is
     very much in favor of this, and these are the reasons why,
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     rather than run across and say, hey, we have a problem here,
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16
    but we don't know what we're going to do about it yet.
17
                   MR. GALBRAITH: Okay.
18
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: If that can be done by
19
    March, we still have two months left in the legislative
20
     session if it needs to be done then.
21
                    MR. GALBRAITH: That's true.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: If you come back in March
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23
     and say, hey, people don't think this is a good idea, I'd
24
     like to know that, too.
25
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Okay.
0057
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Can that be done?
 2
                    MR. GALBRAITH: That can be done. You bet.
 3
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: You need a motion?
 4
                    MR. GALBRAITH: A motion would be good.
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
 6
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. Then I move
 7
     that -- well, do we take -- is this the issue on the table
 8
     fist?
 9
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yes.
10
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Do I first have to move
11
     that we approve this?
12
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
13
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: You want that guidance
14
     though?
15
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. And my 303(d)
16
     thing should be a separate issue, should it not?
17
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yes.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: You want emergency.
18
19
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: I move that we approve
20
     this water protection program 303(d) list critical plan as
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     the staff has presented it to us.
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23
                   VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Second.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. Any
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     discussion? I take that as approval by everyone, so the
0058
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     motion will pass. And further --
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                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: And then did you want
 3
     to make a separate motion?
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Please call for the
 5
     vote, Marlene.
 6
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Kelly.
 7
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Yes.
 8
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Minton.
 9
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yes.
10
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Perry.
11
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yes.
12
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Hardecke.
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Yes.
13
14
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Chairman Herrmann.
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
16
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Now I have another
17
     motion. My second motion is that I would like to instruct
18
     staff to bring to this Commission a recommendation and a
19
     justification for that recommendation of whether they think
20
     it's important or effective -- I'm sorry, I'm not exactly
21
     sure how to word this motion.
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Whether it's a good idea
2.2
23
     and enjoys wide state support.
24
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Whether it's a good idea
25
     or not to have a rulemaking under the 303(d) list. And if
0059
     not, what other safeguards could be put in place to make the
 1
 2
     process more effective and yet still protective of everyone's
 3
     interest.
 4
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Okay.
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Through the stakeholder
 6
    process.
 7
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Through the stakeholder
 8
    process.
 9
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
10
11
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN:
12
                                          Any
     discussion? Or I'm sorry, second?
13
14
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Second.
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. Any
16
     discussion? Want a role call on this one, Bill? Oh, okay.
17
     If there's no objection, we'll consider it a motion passed.
18
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Okay. To the rest of the item,
     it may be in the interest of time, what I had planned on the
19
20
     agenda was to have individual staff come up and talk about
21
     blocks of these rules that you have on these -- on these
22
     four -- three or four pages. Perhaps in the interest of
23
     time, why don't we just see if there's any questions.
2.4
     This doesn't really -- I guess I should clarify on this, this
25
     is a list of everything that we have, that we know about.
0060
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                    And it doesn't mean that all of these things
     are going to proceed at an equal pace this year, and some may
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not even make it out of the discussion phase this year.
     There is a list of stakeholder groups that was approved by
     the Clean Water Forum, and there are eight of them. Funding
 5
 6
     staff and resources, that's a stakeholder group that I will
 7
     lead. Water quality effluent limits, effluent-dominated
 8
     streams, waivers to disinfect, that will be head up by our
 9
     permits group.
10
                    Number three is federal drinking water rules.
11
     That's actually a drinking -- as it says, it's not something
12
     this Commission needs to worry about. Number four,
13
     anti-degradation policy, which Phil will head that up.
14
     303(d) list, obviously Phil will be heading that one up.
15
     Unclassified streams, wetland classification, tiered aquatic
16
     life use, that will be Phil. And then another permitting
17
     one, the under twenty-two five flows, which was a Commission
     directive, the lagoon policy, another Commission directive,
18
19
     and then the -- the eighth one is continue authorities.
20
                    In addition, we'll probably also have a group
21
     on nonpoint source plan. So I don't -- I don't know that we
22
     need to go through these rule by rule. Perhaps I just could
23
     ask if there's any questions on any particular one.
24
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Some people asked me is
     this a priority list. And I said, no, it's not listed as
25
0061
1
    priority, it's just listed as a list of subjects.
 2
                    MR. GALBRAITH: No, I think the -- I think the --
 3
     the priorities are reflected on this list of stakeholders
 4
    groups --
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
 6
                    MR. GALBRAITH: -- that the -- that the Clean
 7
     Water Forum helped us identify. So the list -- this list
 8
     itself, the first one, is not a priority list.
9
                     CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: They're not one, two,
10
     three, four as listed, but they are equal in priority.
11
                    MR. GALBRAITH: I don't know that I need any -- I
12
     mean, if the Commission wants to bless this or -- or approve
     it in some way, that would be fine. Otherwise, I don't know
13
14
     that any action really needs to take place on this.
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We don't need any motion.
16
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Okay.
17
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Right, Bill? Okay.
18
    you.
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Thank you.
19
20
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Proceed to Tab 3 in the
21
     agenda booklet, whole body contact recreation use on creeks.
22
    And Phil is up for staff recommendation.
23
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you, Chairman Herrmann.
24
     At the September 7th meeting last year, the Commission -- or
25
     the staff presented to the Commission proposed -- or the
0062
 1
     final order of rulemaking for their vote on a number of
 2
     revisions to the water quality standards. Among those
 3
    revisions were whole body -- or designations for whole body
     contact recreational use on a number of classified water
    bodies throughout the state.
 6
                    There were four waters that drew special
     attention, which as a result of that attention, the Clean
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8 Water Commission asked staff to seek further comment on the 9 potential for and existence of whole body contact 10 recreational uses on these -- these waters. Those waters 11 were Coon Creek in Randolph County, River Des 12 Peres and Maline Creek in St. Louis County, and 13 the Mississippi River from the St. Louis area down to its 14 confluence with the Ohio River.

2.2

2.3

 As directed by the Commission, we posted notices in a number of different papers throughout the state centering in the areas of these streams, and they were posted in late October and afforded a 30-day comment period in which we asked for additional information from anybody who might have it with respect to the uses -- recreational uses on these water bodies. That public comment period ended on November 28th.

We are coming to you today to present those comments that we had received along with our recommendation as to how to proceed from this point forward with respect to

the whole body contact recreational use designations. Now, the Commission's vote on September 7th with respect to the final order of rulemaking has removed the uses of whole body contact recreation from all four of these waters, and therefore what became effective as rule on December 31st of 2005 will show that these waters do not have a whole body contact recreational use designation.

What we're considering here today is whether the Commission wants to direct staff to effect the use designations in the next water quality standards revisions that will be coming in the future. What you have in your packet is information on all four of these streams, and they're divided by a green separator page, and I'm going to talk about what's between those separators in just a second.

I wanted to kind of lay a little groundwork as to how the committee made its decision with respect to the comments. We, of course, primarily reflected very closely on the Commission's protocol that was adopted for doing use attainability analyses for whole body contact recreation. And the primary information that was presented in those use attainability analyses were depth measurements where the protocol specifies that any water that has at least a meter depth would be rendered as attainable for whole body contact recreation, or has a average overall depth of a half meter.

The other thing that we considered was the

fact that doing a use attainability analysis on a whole body contact recreational use is a little different than what you do on other uses. As we've discussed many times at past Commission meetings, whole body contact recreation or swimming is a presumed use. In other words, that use by -- under the Clean Water Law or under the Clean Water Act -- Federal Clean Water Act is presumed to exist until shown through a use attainability analysis that it doesn't.

And one of the things that the review committee and the department reflected on constantly as it reviewed this information is whether or not the information presented to us was successful in rebutting that presumption.

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13
     And that's different than the way we treat other use
14
     designations. In other words, we would not necessarily
15
     designate a secondary contact recreational use or an
16
     industrial use of some kind to a water until information was
17
     presented to us that the use actually existed or was
18
     occurring, or that the use was intended to be put to that
19
     water. So that's something to remember as we go through our
2.0
     discussions. We're trying to rebut a presumption that the
    use exists. In the -- between the green separator
2.1
22
     pages, you'll find our internal review committee that
23
     consists of departmental staff that reviewed the information
24
     and our recommendation, as long as -- and as well as some
25
     past history of our evaluations under the use attainability
0065
 1
     analysis. Following that, you'll find the actual newspaper
 2
     advertisements that were placed in various newspapers around
 3
     the state.
 4
                    You'll find following that, a summary sheet of
 5
     the comments that we'd received on that particular water
 6
    body, and then lastly what you'll find are the actual
 7
     comments that were submitted to the department and those that
 8
     were considered in making our recommendation to the
 9
     Commission.
10
                    The first water body presented in here is for
11
    Coon Creek. Coon Creek's -- yes, sir.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Can I ask a question? How
12
13
     were the newspapers chosen in which the notice was printed?
                    MR. SCHROEDER: We have public relations
14
15
     staff who are familiar with the various newspapers that exist
16
     throughout the state. We use that list to find newspapers
17
     within the vicinity of these waters.
18
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Well, the -- the
19
    notices that were included in the agenda booklet were
20
     Jefferson County, Ste. Genevieve County, Cape County, Scott
21
     County, New Madrid County, Mississippi County. There was
22
    none in Randolph County. There was none in St. Louis County
23
     or City of St. Louis.
24
                   MR. SCHROEDER: We used the Moberly Monitor
25
     Index, I think it's called.
0066
1
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That was not included in
 2
     our agenda.
 3
                    MR. SCHROEDER: It wasn't? I'm certain that
 4
     that advertisement made it into that paper.
 5
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Here's an advertisement
 6
    here, but you can't see where it's from. That's Jefferson
 7
     County. The Coon Creek section says Jefferson County.
 8
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Well, I don't see it.
9
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Well, that's --
10
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Somehow we missed...
11
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah.
12
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Somehow we missed getting that
13
     into this packet it appears, but I'm certain that it made it
14
     into the Moberly Monitor Index. And maybe there's someone in
15
     the audience maybe that could confirm that for us, but I
16
     remember seeing it.
17
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18
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Oh, okay.
19
                    MR. LAUX:
                                Page 211.
20
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Page 211?
21
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: It's Madison, Missouri.
22
                    MALE VOICE: That's a news article, that's not
23
     the --
24
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah, that's not the
2.5
     department's ad --
0067
1
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: That's not the
 2
     publication of the notice.
 3
                    MR. GALBRAITH: We'll follow-up on that.
 4
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah.
 5
 6
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Any other questions?
 7
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No.
 8
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Okay. Coon Creek is the
9
     classified segment that was subject to the use attainability
10
     analysis is a nine-mile Class C segment in Monroe and
11
     Randolph Counties. It receives discharges from the Moberly
12
     wastewater treatment plant.
13
                    The initial review committee recommendation
14
    presented to the Commission recommended that the use of whole
15
     body contact recreational be -- recreational was inconclusive.
     It was based on the UAA's finding that the depth met the
16
17
     average depth criterion as spelled out by the Commission's
18
    protocol. There was also one interview that was conducted
19
     that the landowner, who was familiar with this creek,
20
     indicated that he was aware of at least one pool that was
21
     sufficient depth for swimming.
22
                    The Commission's action on September, 2005,
23
    moved to remove the use, citing that it was overall absent
24
     of sufficient depth, and stating that the stream was
25
     inaccessible to the public.
0068
                    We had received several comments, as you'll
1
 2
    note in your packet, during our latest advertisement in a
 3
    newspaper stating that several landowners had previously swam
 4
     in the creek, and that several -- and some children visit
 5
     that segment of the creek. One particular landowner
 6
     indicated that he was aware of children in several deep holes
 7
     deep enough to swim in on her property, and then interviews
 8
    by several citizens indicate the stream has adequate depth
9
     for whole body contact recreational use.
10
                    So what we have to consider at this point is
11
    we have some actual depth measurements through the use
12
     attainability analysis, and we have some confirmation from
13
     some landowners that there is sufficient depth and some
14
     swimming use is being put to that stream. So with that
15
     information, the staff is coming to you today to, again,
16
     recommend that we retain the whole body contact recreational
17
     use on this particular segment, and would ask for a directive
18
    by the Clean Water Commission on that issue.
19
                    Do you want me to go ahead and move through
20
     the rest of these, or do you want to discuss these as we go?
21
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No, one at a time.
22
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Okay.
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23
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: And I move that the
2.4
     Commission accept the report and restore the Coon Creek to
25
     the whole body contact designation.
0069
1
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I have a difficulty with
 2
     that.
 3
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Do we have more
 4
    discussion?
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
 6
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: More presentation before
 7
    we make the motion?
 8
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: I'll second it, so
9
     continue on with the discussion.
10
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Do you want to add
11
     something, Kristin?
12
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: No, I'd like to hear what
13
     the other people have to say.
14
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
15
                    MR. BRUNDAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and
16
     members of the Commission. I'm Robert Brundage. I'm legal
17
     counsel for the city of Moberly and have participated in this
     discussion concerning the UAA and the whole body contact as
18
19
     we have proceeded through.
2.0
                    I want to introduce you two people here from
2.1
     the city of Moberly. I think many of you know Mary West, the
22
    Director of Public Utilities for the city. She's been
23
     closely involved and follows these matters very closely, and
24
     Geri Blakey, Water Quality Coordinator for the city of
25
     Moberly, and they're here to help make sure that I provide
0070
 1
     accurate information to you. If I need any assistance, I can
 2
     turn to them. And if you have any questions of them, feel
 3
     free to call them up and ask them any questions, if I can't
     answer them or if you'd like to hear from them.
 5
                    I'd like to give you just a little bit of
 6
    background about the city of Moberly. It's a city of 13,741
 7
    people located in about the center of Randolph County on
 8
    Highway 63. Some of you -- the Commission members toured the
9
    wastewater treatment plant at the --
10
                    (End of Tape One, Side Two.)
11
                    MR. BRUNDAGE: Coon Creek itself is a nine
    mile stretch of classified stream. As Mr. Schroeder has
12
    mentioned, it is a Class C stream, and you may probably know
13
14
     that a Class C stream is defined as an intermittent stream, a
15
     stream that during the summertime ceases flow but does
16
    maintain pools that has aquatic life.
17
                    During this nine-mile stretch, the land use is
18
     basically rural. There is cattle that have access to the
     stream. On this unnamed tributary to Coon Creek where the
19
20
     city has its wastewater treatment plant, that -- the initial
21
     old wastewater treatment plant was constructed sometime in
22
     the 60's, and it discharges into the unnamed tributary, and
2.3
     it flows down the unnamed tributary approximately
2.4
     three-tenths of a mile or so before it empties into Coon
25
     Creek itself.
0071
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Creek, it empties into Coon Creek, this unnamed tributary roughly a 30 to 40 percent of the way down the stream of the classified segment. Coon Creek itself, I believe, runs into a fork of the Salt River over in Monroe county. Currently, the city's wastewater treatment plant that was constructed in 1997, the one that several of you toured, does not have any disinfection, and the plant was constructed in that manner based upon the previous Commission rules where it was presumed that there was no swimming in that creek.

If the city were to have to go ahead and construct and add disinfection to its treatment plant, it would cost upwards of a million dollars to add that to the facility.

2.

Just to make a comment about the process where we are today, and about a rebuttable presumption to remove the use from the stream, if you look back at what the Department of Natural Resources staff did many years ago when they put together the water quality standards, is that they used their best professional judgment at that time to only put and assign whole body contact to those streams that, using their best professional judgment, had people swimming in it.

Now, best professional judgment is another way of saying it's a process that we have formalized into what we call a use attainability analysis. But unfortunately, back

many years ago, that best professional judgment was not reduced to writing, it was not put in the format of a UAA, so here we are today having to go through this process to look at numerous stream segments across the state.

And of course, the city had an interest in looking at the stream to confirm that as the Department had previous thought, there were not people, you know, swimming in this stream, and they took the opportunity to do a UAA this last year. Their first UAA was conduct in the month of May, during a week which received a half an inch of rainfall, which would be pretty favorable conditions to having water in the stream.

These are the two UAA's that were prepared by the city. The first one was submitted on July 8th, during the public comment period on the rule. There was a supplement submitted on August 15th. There was a lot of work put into these documents. But let's look back at the UAA guidance that precipitated documents like this. Like the discussion we had earlier this morning about the listing methodology, there was also another stakeholder group to come up with the UAA guidance document, another long, painstaking process to put that document together.

During that process, it was -- it's very difficult to put numbers down on when somebody's actually going to swim in a stream, and there was kind of two

characteristics, I think Mr. Schroeder had mentioned, about depth measurements. Does a pool have more than one meter depth. If it did, maybe people have an opportunity to swim in that pool as part of the guidance documents. Or if you look at over the course of the stream where you stop and you take measurements and you look at the average depth of the

water in that area, if it exceeds one point -- or excuse me, if it exceeds a half a meter over half of the samples that you collect, then that's another indication that maybe there is some whole body contact recreation.

4 5

But look at the spirit of the UAA guidance document that was prepared through the stakeholder process. It was clearly understood that it was just that, a guidance document. It was not something set in stone that if you just tweak over here or tweak under, you're clear, or there's whole body contact. There's other factors to look at. And of course the guidance document recommended you can do interviews, and take photographs, and that's what the city did through their process.

There was discussion during the stakeholder process about, you know, children playing in the stream. I have two kids myself, and they'll play in about any puddle of water you have around, whether it's in your street or whether it's in the Current river where you can swim, or whether it's in somewhere in between, kids are going to walk in water and

play and splash in water. So does that equate to whole body contact? I think the majority of people thought that no, we need to look at depth, you know, can you swim in the water. That's -- hence, the whole body contact recreation designating use. That's the title of it.

We have swimming, we have to have people have an opportunity to actually drink the water, so look at the depth, can people submerge their body in it, and can they swim. So there was a heavy dose of common sense to be used in these guidance documents.

Now, when the -- the city prepared their UAA's, they did a very thorough job. They took all their measurements, they actually went out in the stream and collected depth measurements with a ruler, they took all the photographs like they were supposed to, they did nine different interviews of people up and down Coon Creek. Those nine people interviewed, not one said they swam or knew of anybody else that swam in that creek.

So, back in September 7th, the Commission agreed with the city's position that that -- the UAA information that was collected did not rise to the level that there was actually any whole body contact recreation occurring on the stream, so the city respectfully disagrees with the department's overly conservative application of these general guidelines in this case. Because at the time,

there was five different measurements on the stream. Only one of those exceeded by a quarter of an inch the half a meter average depth in the stream.

The guidelines talk about half their measurements would exceed that one measurement exceeded by a quarter of an inch. Somebody else said there was a pool about a yard deep. Well, you know, we know a yard is less than a meter, but that's, again, quibbling, but we had nine different interviews at the time that people didn't swim in the creek in these locations that Ms. Blakely had conducted this thorough UAA. So I submit to you at the time the

12 Commission did the right thing and did not apply the whole 13 body contact use to that stream segment.

Through no fault of the Commission, here we are today after another public comment period. When this rule went through rulemaking, it was on public notice and everybody in the state of Missouri had an opportunity to comment on this stream. Albeit, they could have clearly read this UAA document right here. This recommended, and we think documented, there was no whole body contact recreation on that stream. The public had an opportunity to look at this document and comment on it.

They also saw the Department's basically one line recommendation that they said there was, quote, evidence of adequate depth to support assigning whole body contact.

That's all the public had out there, and they did not submit any comments at the time saying people swam in the stream.

So again, the Commission made the right decision at that time. However, due to a technicality and the EPA's insistence, the stream was put on public notice. And let's look at that public notice, will you, and it was pointed out, and this is not the public notice from the Department of Natural Resources, but in your packet where there was that, Mr. Hardecke is turning to it, and I'm not sure what page number in your packet it is.

MR. BRUNDAGE: This is what gained front page news in the city of Moberly. The Missouri Coalition for the Environment, as they had done previously, had submitted a press release to the city. And it appears that the city published their press release verbatim on the front page of the newspaper. When the Department of Natural Resources sent their press release out, I believe it got in the newspaper, we have no evidence of that here today; however, if it did, it was probably in the legals in the back of the newspaper.

So what we have here is a  $\mbox{--}$  is a news release that I must give the Coalition of Environment some credit. It was very craftily drafted.

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Can you spell that?

MR. BRUNDAGE: It was very craftily drafted. It was disguised as a press release from a -- from authoritative governmental agency. Instead of a press release from the Missouri Coalition for the Environment, but be that as it may, the city -- the Moberly Monitor Index took it hook, line, and sinker and put it on the front page. We talk about how the city will be exempted from statewide antipollution rules.

Again, these rules never applied to the city in the first place, so I would dispute that statement. And it also talks at the end of the second paragraph if Coon Creek is exempted, sewer agencies and other facilities will be allowed to continue to release bacteria laden water, and it goes on to talk about how this water may contain viruses, parasites, and other pathogens that can make people sick with ear infections, typhoid fever, hepatitis, gastroenteritis,

16 dysentery and other illnesses.

17 It talks about how the Commission, at the last 18 minute and against the recommendation of the Department, 19 listed Coon -- or put Coon Creek on the exempt list, if you 20 will. So this is what the public in Randolph County had to 21 look at as what could have been basically perceived in our 22 mind a press release that is somewhat misleading about what the true nature of what we're trying to accomplish and the 23 2.4 true nature of the risk. 2.5 To the city's knowledge, they have no 0078 1 knowledge of anybody that has gotten sick in Coon Creek. 2 Probably because nobody swims in Coon Creek, but there's no 3 knowledge of that. So we have this press release out there, and what did it precipitate? And one of the things it 5 precipitated was what was way back during the stakeholder 6 meetings was worried about is that what happens if somebody 7 just submits one letter and says we swam in that creek. 8 Period. And that's all you have on the record. 9 That is just about all we have on the record 10 right now. Will a letter like that be enough to counteract a 11 thorough use attainability analysis on the stream. Well, 12 let's look at some of the public comments that came in. 13 There was -- of all the comments letters, there was about three that talked about some kind of use that had to do with 14 15 the water. 16 There was a man named Dean Holman , 17 who submitted an e-mail that talked about he hunt and fished 18 and people would ask permission to trap on the river. Well, 19 that doesn't entail whole body contact recreation. The 20 Missouri Department of Natural Resources -- or I'm sorry, 21 excuse me, the Missouri Department of Conservation took it 22 upon themselves to go out and try to start interviewing 23 people to submit a comment letter. And that's what they did. 24 They found a lady named Mona Afrassiab . 25 FEMALE VOICE: Afrassiab. 0079 1 MR. BRUNDAGE: Thank you. It's in the record 2 here. 3 COMMISSIONER PERRY: It's here A-F-R-A-S 4 S-I-A-B. 5 MR. BRUNDAGE: I'm going to refer to her as 6 Mona. She says she has several children that have gone out 7 and splashed and played and have waded looking for crayfish 8 in the river -- or excuse, Coon Creek. The conservation department's letter also refers to a Mr. Todd who says he 9 10 takes his grandchildren who turn out to be 1 and 3 years old 11 down to the river to play and splash in the water along a 12 sand bar. So that's some other evidence that people 13 actually --14 COMMISSIONER PERRY: And that part I don't understand. It also says the children were too young to 15 16 swim -- oh, so they splashed, but they don't swim? 17 MR. BRUNDAGE: That's my understanding. And 18 then what blows my mind, I wish I could find a letter quickly 19 here. The last paragraph on the first page, several 20 landowners stated that they previously swam and fish in the 21 creek, but no longer participate due -- participate in those

activities in Coon Creek due to pollution from the prison facility. Again, these landowners are totally unnamed, there's no names, there's no locations.

This letter was submitted without any 0080

photographs, without any locations of where these people had this information -- or where apparently have these activities going on. There was no depth measurements, so we don't know what they were actually wading or splashing in. There was one other letter, other than Missouri Department of Conservation's letter.

There was a letter from a Larry Johnston, Madison, Missouri. Madison, Missouri is in Monroe County. That is downstream. He talks that he believes that Coon Creek is deep enough to paddle around in for a beginning swimmer. Again, he doesn't mention that, you know, where in Coon Creek. We know he lives down below Coon Creek where -- I think he lives below Coon Creek where -- in Monroe county, it flows into the Salt River, or the Elk Fork of the Salt River. So maybe this person has knowledge of it, maybe he doesn't, but he claims to say that it is deep enough to paddle around in for a beginning swimmer. Again, there's no location, there's no depth measurement. There's no names of anybody who have actually swam in the river.

So that is what the Department of Natural Resources is -- is basing their recommendation on. If we look back to their original recommendation, it was based upon one out of five samples that exceeded the average depth by a quarter of an inch when their own guidance say that three, more than 50 percent would have to exceed it. So DNR didn't

follow their own guidelines right there. The other one was it had to be a meter depth. Somebody thought there was a pool a yard deep somewhere, but it was never -- I guess documented, but somebody said that. And maybe there was, but that was just one.

We have nine interviews from Ms. Blakely conducted that there's no whole body contact. Other than that, we have several children that have splashed and played in the stream. Now, we were curious to know what these locations looked like after the city thought it did a very thorough UAA. So they had went and took photographs of these areas.

And the stream, by -- and Mona forgive me, but Mona's property, her property is located 400 -- approximately 440 yards from the very upper section where this intermittent street becomes nonclassified, so it's the very far upper end. And that creek at that location is a creek that you can basically jump across. I can hand this photograph to you here to look at. So we need to put this in perspective about allegations about people swimming in the stream. The photograph that I just handed Commissioner Kelly is a view upstream and to the unclassified portion.

This photograph here, the second one coming down here, is a photograph downstream in the classified intermittent portion of Coon Creek, approximately 440 yards

2.0

2.1

2.4

from Mona's property. It's extremely small. It's 2 approximately six inches deep, maybe, and you could just hop 3 across it. There was one other comment about a Mr. Todd, 5 who took his, -- Commissioner Perry, took his children down to 6 the creek to -- to wade in off a small sand bar. That was 7 approximately halfway down Coon Creek. This photograph here 8 is our best guess at that location. Mr. Todd's property, and 9 we're familiar with it because Ms. Blakely interviewed 10 Mr. Todd this summer. And at the time he didn't mention 11 anybody swimming in the creek. But subsequently, he says 12 that his grandchildren had gone down to splash in the creek. 13 But again, at that's not the same thing as swimming, but --14 and I'm not faulting Mr. Todd, but here's a photograph, we 15 believe, of that location. Again, if you look at the photograph, you can basically tell the water's clearly less 16 17 than a foot deep, you know, maybe six or eight inches deep or 18 something like that. 19 So in closing, members of the Commission, I 20 would like you, at this point in time, with all due respect 21 to Commissioner Kelly, to defeat Commissioner Kelly's motion. 22 And then make a motion to reaffirm what you did back in 23 September to not assign the whole body contact recreation based on the good work that the city of Moberly has done, and 2.4 25 based upon, if you look at the weight of the evidence of this 0083 1 work that is done compared to uncorroborated letters submitted with no follow-up by the Department of Natural 2 3 Resources to actually try to confirm any of this information, 4 with either photographs, depth measurements, any kind of --5 any kind of information of that nature, I would submit to you 6 that we have met the burden of proof, and that you should 7 affirm what you have done previously. Thank you very much. 8 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, Robert. COMMISSIONER PERRY: Robert, one question. Do 9 10 you have any reply? There is the one comment made here about 11 pollution from the prison facility. 12 MR. BRUNDAGE: The prison is located and 13 discharges from lagoons -- an aerated lagoon upstream of the 14 classified section of Coon Creek, so it is in the 15 unclassified section of Coon Creek. And I'm glad you brought that up because there's a possibility that at some point in 16 17 the future that the prison may connect to the city of 18 Moberly's wastewater treatment plant. And if they do so, 19 there's going to be 200 to 300,000 gallons less water per day 20 coming down Coon Creek. And I don't know how far the prison 21 is from Mona's property, a mile -- couple miles. 22 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Approximately. 23 MR. BRUNDAGE: Approximately a couple miles, but the first photographs I provided to you, there's going to 24 25 be a lot less water in that ditch at that point and time if they do 0084 1 connect than there is now. 2 COMMISSIONER PERRY: When we did the working group, you -- this is the problem that you were concerned about, where you have one or two. Did the group have any suggestion on how that sort of situation should be handled?

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MR. BRUNDAGE: If they did, I can't recall it,
 7
     but I just remember the spirit of this whole document was
 8
     that it was a guidance document. And since it is a guidance
 9
     document, it gives the Commission leeway to use their
10
     professional judgment, to use their common sense on whether
11
     or not this stream segment sustains whole body contact
12
     recreation. So I don't think there was definitive quidance
13
     on how to handle that. Any other questions?
14
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: From what I see in here, you
15
     know, your three feet is not a meter, to be technical about
16
     it. And the one location, about half a meter is only one,
17
     not half the locations, so it looks like we haven't been --
18
     even with the news article, we didn't generate any more new
19
     comments that would indicate that.
20
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: That's the Department of
21
     Conservation letter.
22
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Do you want to add
23
     anything, Mary?
24
                    MS. WEST: We would just like the
25
     Commission to vote on the side of sound science and not
0085
     emotion generated by an article that was in the newspaper
 1
 2
     based on other than a Department of Natural Resources press
 3
     release. I think that some of the property owners were
 4
     overly concerned that limits would be relaxed at the
 5
     wastewater plant or something like that. And in fact, that,
 6
     we all know, is not the truth. So we actually improve the
 7
     water quality in the stream.
 8
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Closed Session.
 9
                    VICE CHAIRMAN MINTON: Second it.
10
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. Any
11
     discussion?
12
                    MS. WEST:
                                and we would also
13
     let you know that, as I've said here previously, we done
14
     several rate increases now. In 1980 -- or in 2002, the rates
     went from $1.00 to $4.12. In June of this year, they went up
15
     another $.15 to $4.27, and we're actually anticipating
16
17
     another $.15 increase in June of '06, so an average sewer
18
     bill is going to be about $35 a month in the city of Moberly
19
     for a family of four.
20
                    We are doing a number of projects in town to
2.1
     do combined sewer separation and other sewer improvement
22
     projects. If we have to do this, and put disinfection in at
23
     the wastewater plant, then some of those projects will have
24
     to be postponed because there is very limited amount of money
25
     available even with our high rates. So we would ask that we
0086
 1
     look at the overall improvement of the water quality in the
 2
     area and let us continue with the work that we're doing and
     not do something that -- that basically would serve no -- no
 3
     good -- good use. And I'd be happy to answer any questions.
 4
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you. Geri, did you
 6
     want to add anything?
 7
                    MS. BLAKELY: I don't have anything else.
 8
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
 9
                    MS BLAKELY: Unless you have a question
10
     concerning -- oh, I did, on the land owner that said he
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11
     thought he had three feet. I took my chest waders and headed
12
     down the creek with my nephew and my measuring pole. We
13
     couldn't access it. From the creek bank where it was, you
14
    had an eight or ten foot drop almost straight down. I was
     raised on a riverbank, so I -- I'm familiar with creeks, and
15
16
     we tried going up the creek to access that point at a low
17
     spot, and we couldn't because of beaver dams, fallen trees,
18
     and things of that nature. So there was no way to access the
     deeper water to measure if it was three feet under, over, or
19
     thereabouts. So that was my only ...
20
21
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you.
22
                    MR. SCHROEDER: If you'll let me, I just want to
23
     clarify the depth measurements that were considered by staff
24
     on this. We -- I went back and actually looked at the UAA,
25
     and what it presented in terms of depth measurements, and
0087
     there's three sites that were observed in the UAA. And the
 1
 2
     second site or the middle site of the length that they
 3
     evaluated, it reported 20 inches as the average depth at that
 4
    point. And 20 inches is just a hair over the Commission's
 5
    protocol of a half meter depth, so that's -- that's the depth
 6
    measurement that we had used.
 7
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: One of the letters
 8
     suggested that all of these mentioned streams should be
 9
    protected because they're all near major metropolitan areas
10
    for recreation, so you'll be glad to know, Mary, that Moberly
11
     is now a major metropolitan area.
12
                    MS. WEST: (Inaudible).
13
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: I have a legal question.
14
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
16
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Is this November 28th
17
     letter within the notice period, or the public comment
18
    period?
19
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: November 28th?
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Uh-huh, 2005.
20
                                                        The
21
     Department of Conservation letter.
22
                    MR. BRYAN: I'm sorry, what was your question?
23
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Well, I think because of
24
     advice, we put this back open for public comment at that last
25
     meeting. And how long was that comment period?
0088
1
                    MR. BRYAN: 30 days.
 2
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And did that include
 3
    November 28th?
 4
                   MR. BRYAN: I note it's the same day as
 5
    Mr. Brundage's letter.
 6
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. Will you be
 7
     telling us about that?
                    MS. DISTEFANO: I'm Cindy DiStefano
8
9
     with Missouri Department of Conservation, and I did send it
10
     on the last day, and that's because I had to get approvals up
11
     the chain to make the comment. And I also wanted to say that
12
    MDNR staff did follow-up on my letter, making sure that who I
13
     talked to, and they called the agent, and so they did make
14
     several contacts to make sure that the information I had was
15
     correct.
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16
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Did you go down and look
17
    at the water where these people were talking about?
                   MS. DISTEFANO: No, I didn't, I just took our
18
     conservation agent's word for it. What did she do was look at a
19
20
    plat map, and she saw that her physician actually had
21
    property on the -- on the stream bank, and so that she went
22
     ahead and she talked to her to see what -- what -- how her
     family uses it, and that's Dr. Affrassiab.
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24
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: But no one went down from
25
    your department?
0089
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                   MS. DISTEFANO: She was there, the conservation
 2
     agent was there.
 3
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Did the conservation
 4
     agent -- you said she looked at a plat map, did she actually
 5
     get down to the creek?
 6
                    MS. DISTEFANO: I didn't ask her, I just took
 7
    her word that she went and talked to several landowners on
 8
     the creek bank. I did not ask her if she actually went down
9
     and looked at the creek bank.
10
                   CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: According to your letter
11
     on her property, the people didn't swim. The kids waded and
12
     looked for crawfish.
13
                   MS. DISTEFANO: They waded waist deep and
14
    played with crayfish. And Mr. Todd said that his 1- and
15
     3-year-old grandchildren did not know how to swim yet.
16
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: This is a million dollar
17
     decision, and I'd feel a little bit more confident if
18
     somebody from staff had actually gone down and looked at it.
                    MS. DESTEFNO: I can call the agent and talk
19
20
     to her, try to get a hold of her. I don't know. Would you
21
     like for me to do that?
22
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Well, subsequent to the
23
    newspaper article, there were eight comment letters
24
     submitted. Yours was the only one that said anybody swam in
     the creek. The others are all talking about hunting,
25
0090
     trapping, and --
 1
 2
                   MS. DISTEFANO: She did hear from several
 3
     people that had swam earlier before the prison was put in,
     and they were -- and they were very concerned about --
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: But none of the other
 6
     seven letters mentioned anything about any kind of recreation
 7
     or wading or anything else. Fishing, yes. And fishing from
 8
     the bridge.
9
                    MS. DISTEFANO: I can only say that that's the
10
     information that she gave me.
11
                    MALE VOICE: Who were those seven landowners,
12
     do you have names?
13
                    MS. DISTEFANO: The Dr. Mona Affrassiab and Mr. Todd
14
     were the only names she gave me. She didn't --
15
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: You didn't talk to any of
16
     these people?
17
                    MS. DISTEFANO: I did not talk, our agent did.
18
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: How come she didn't write
19
     the letter?
20
                   MS. DISTEFANO: Because that's my job, because
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21
     I'm the one that's supposed to write the letters.
22
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: How come the doctor didn't
23
     write the letter?
24
                   MS. DISTEFANO: I don't know.
25
                   CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I think that's your
0091
1
    question.
                   COMMISSIONER PERRY: Well, that's the lawyer
 2.
 3
     thing about hearsay.
 4
                   MS. DISTEFANO: That's the way we work. It's
 5
     my job to work with DNR and to get the information that you
 6
     request, and so I send the information to the agents -- which
 7
     we've done this for years -- and then they respond back to
 8
     me. I write the letter, I pass it up through the chain, get
9
     it approved, and then send it to you guys.
10
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: We have someone here who
11
    went out and walked the creeks, who said, no, this isn't
12
     accurate.
13
                    MS. DISTEFNO: I can call the agent and ask if
14
     she actually walked the creek, if you would like.
15
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Obviously we're in kind
16
     of a tough situation here.
                    MR. BRUNDAGE: My office called the agent. From
17
    what I recall, she did not walk the creek.
18
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Thank you.
19
20
                   MS. DISTEFANO: Any more questions?
21
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: (Inaudible).
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
22
23
                    MS. BLAKELY: I tried to call (inaudible)
24
    because in her -- because in her letter, she stated she
25
     couldn't remember the people's name without the plat map. So
0092
     I called, left my name and number, the reason I was calling,
1
     and she never returned my call. So I had no way to directly
 3
     talk to these unnamed people because she never returned my
 4
     call.
 5
                   MS. DISTEFANO: I apologize for that. It was
 6
     deer season and she works odd hours, and so I'm sure that she
 7
    did the best she could.
 8
                   CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We have a motion on the
 9
     floor, I think. Would you restate the motion for us -- oh,
10
     you don't have a -- it's on tape. Would you restate your
11
    motion, please?
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Yes. The motion is to
12
13
     restore Coon Creek to its whole body contact designation
14
     following the report to us by the -- by the Department.
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. You seconded for
16
    purposes of discussion?
17
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yes.
18
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Do you stick with your
19
     second?
20
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yes.
21
                   CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Then call for the
22
    vote, please, Marlene.
23
                   MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Kelly.
24
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Yes.
25
                   MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Minton.
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0093
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                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: No.
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                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Perry.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: No.
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                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Hardecke.
 5
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: No.
 6
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Chairman Herrmann.
 7
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No. Would there be a
 8
     substitute motion on this matter?
9
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Does there need to be? I don't
10
     think there needs to be. It stands as -- it stands as not
11
     whole body contact as we did before.
12
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: As we did before. Okay.
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                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: As much as we have -- the
14
     main stumbling block seems to be that we're not quite sure
     who -- who are the people or what they have done, or the
15
16
     exact -- we still have testimony out there, it just seems
17
    maybe a little vague. Can we not go back and -- and just
18
     asking people to go back again, but can we not go back again
19
     and get the names of the seven people who used to swim in it
20
    before the prison and the various other things that were a
21
     little vague?
22
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's what we did after
2.3
     the last meeting.
2.4
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Well, we didn't get it.
2.5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We had people go back to
0094
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    verify, or not verify.
 2
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: But we didn't get it.
 3
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We got eight comment
 4
     letters, only one of which said maybe somebody swam in it.
     The other seven didn't.
 5
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Well, this goes back,
 6
 7
     again, and I don't know what we can do about this, but in --
 8
     in insisting that people have actually swum in it since --
9
     what is the date that we said?
10
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN:
                                        '75.
11
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Okay. That we don't
12
     provide for the fact that much of the reason people are not
13
     swimming is because we are polluting, and people would
14
     swim -- and that's, I realize, something that's hard to -- to
     get proof for, but I think that they're probably are people
15
16
     out there. Again, these people who -- who whether rightfully
17
     or wrongly think that there's pollution coming downstream
18
     from the prison. But as population goes up and people move
19
     into the country, I think we're going to be sorry that we
20
     don't -- we haven't designated more streams whole body
21
     contact.
22
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Well, I'm glad we took care of
23
     the easy one first. If the Commission might entertain, I --
24
     I could sort of talk about the River Des Peres and Maline
25
     Creek together, because the evidence and the situation is
0095
1
    very similar.
                    River Des Peres is -- is in actually two
 3
     segments. There's a half -- one and a half mile segment
     that's classified as Class P, runs up from the confluence
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with the Mississippi River. Above that is another mile segment that's classified as Class C. So we're talking about a two and a half mile segment of stream here.

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both.

Staff's original recommendation was that we render our conclusion as inconclusive with respect to River Des Peres. Our -- our feeling that it's inconclusive is based on the fact that it did meet the depth requirement, but there wasn't any known swimming use, and there was presentation by those who presented the UAA that other criterion might apply here, such as criterion six for the widespread substantial economic -- socioeconomic impact from having to provide treatment to meet water quality standards.

And also, for the potential affect that hydrologic modification might have on the recreational uses in these waters. That seems like a pretty compelling reason to look further into those two criterion. Those criterion, though they've been mentioned in the UAA, really haven't been fully explored. And the staff feel as though they should be. Because of the -- the -- just like Coon Creek, this one sits right on the line, or just inside the criterion for being considered as deep enough for swimming, but there's no

existing uses, there's no occurring uses, keeping it open for other criterion to apply as a reason for removing the use. And because those other two potentials have been presented to us, we feel like it really -- they ought to be explored. our --

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Phil, are you talking about the P section or the C section?

MR. SCHROEDER: Actually, I'm talking about

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Both of them don't meet the depth criterion. The P may, but the C certainly does

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, we have in our record that both segments meet the average depth requirements. would be the half meter depth average. I don't have the actual UAA in front of me to be able to --

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I do.

MR. SCHROEDER: -- from the actual depth measurements, but that's what our conclusions found. Albeit, like Coon Creek, it doesn't meet it up and down all of the segments either. I mean, it's -- it's occasional. The Commission, of course, in their decision in the rule decided to remove the use.

Our review of the additional information that we had received, again, points to the fact that there's an 0097

average depth requirement that's been met, however there's no occurring uses that's been established. And we would like to see further work on the other criterion in the protocol be explored before any kind of affirmative decision is made to either retain or remove the use. And that would apply to both segments of the River Des Peres.

And as I was mentioning earlier, I think the same situation applies to Maline Creek. They're both subject to hydrologic modifications, substantial hydrologic

modifications which may affect the recreational uses. Both of them are very marginal with respect to meeting the depth criterion, and neither stream has any recorded or observed swimming uses in those segments.

So again, a recommendation of inconclusive and recommendation to further look into this matter with the assistance of the Metropolitan Sewer District is what we're really recommending. We'd like to work with them on looking at the other criterion.

MR. GALBRAITH: So the Commission could not -they could vote to leave their designation the same, but
request that these other criterion be looked at without
changing the designation from not whole body contact. So
that's a variation on what we've put in here as a
recommendation.

MR. SCHROEDER: It wouldn't be going to repeat

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any work that we have he already done. We've looked at the depth, we've talked to people, and done our interviews, done our advertisement. What we're asking to do now is look at the potential for criterion six, which measures the substantial and widespread socioeconomic impacts from having to provide treatment to meet the water quality standards in these streams.

I think we can work with MSD in coming to some conclusion on that. We can also look a little further into the hydrologic modifications in how they affect recreational uses in that stream, and perhaps come to a conclusion with the Commission on the real affect of that. So -- and like I said, I don't think we've really explored or MSD has really explored that to great enough depths, not to use a pun.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: The cranks are a little bit slow. Your recommendation is that it have further exploration. What I can't quite understand, are you saying that we should remove the use, leave it removed and have further exploration, or --

MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah, I'm saying as I said earlier, one of the things we have to do in our work with use attainability analysis is rebut the presumption.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: I understand that.

MR. SCHROEDER: The staff's conclusion is basically that we have not received enough information to be

able to satisfy the rebuttal, to do the rebuttal, okay.  $\qquad \qquad \text{COMMISSIONER PERRY:} \quad \text{As what we voted had happened.}$ 

MR. SCHROEDER: Right. You voted that there was a sufficient information to rebut the presumption. Staff is suggesting that there's not sufficient information to rebut the presumption, but there may be under the two other criterion, sufficient information that could be presented in those two other criterion -- criteria to rebut the presumption. We'd like to explore that.

And so we're asking for the Commission's indulgence to allow that to happen, if MSD is wanting to work with us on it. I mean, if not, then perhaps it may not make any sense to moving in that direction, but we're certainly

supporting that -- that -- that path. CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. (Inaudible). MR. THEERMAN: Mr. Chair, Commission, my name's Jeff Theerman . I'm the Executive Director of the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District. We appreciate you coming on our tour yesterday. Commissioner Perry and Minton, if you'd ever like to spend an afternoon in a sewage 2.2 treatment plant, the invitation's there for you as well. CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: But they don't have a coffee pot. MR. THEERMAN: The issue of whole body contact 

in St. Louis is of great importance to our ratepayers. MSD has spent over a billion dollars improving its collection system and treatment facilities over the last 10 to 15 years. We intend to spend \$3.7 billion over the next several decades addressing water quality concerns with our existing infrastructure.

Having said that, I can -- I can really appreciate Mr. Brundage comments about common sense, and about doing what makes sense with sound science. Because of what we see coming and the investment we're going to make in our infrastructure, it is essential that we always are looking at value for our ratepayers, that indeed the monies we spend are spent prudently, and that they yield results environmentally.

MSD conducted a number of UAA studies on the Mississippi, Maline Creek and the River Des Peres. We also, based upon our knowledge of the Missouri River elected not to submit a UAA, because we're of the belief that there's sufficient recreational use in that water that the standards may need to be changed, and we're prepared to meet those standards at our Cold Water and Missouri River treatment plants, if indeed that becomes necessary.

We found no whole body contact recreation in the three rivers I mentioned, Maline Creek, the River Des Peres, and the Mississippi River. We believe it doesn't make

sense to provide disinfection at our facilities where there is no whole body contact recreational use. I appreciate the Department's comments, I'm not sure I completely understand what Phil was getting at.

We are -- we have been and we will continue to be very willing to work with the Department on issues of water quality, including Maline Creek and the River Des Peres. We have a long-term control plan to develop for our combined sewer system that will involve those two water bodies. But we -- we urge the Commission not to change the designation they've made on these water bodies, and I guess I'd like to ask John Lodderhose to come forward and make some comments specifically about those two regions. John.

MR. LODDERHOSE: Commission, good morning,
John Lodderhose with MSD. Yeah, I appreciate Phil's
acknowledgment that on River Des Peres and Maline Creek,
there's no existing use. We concur with that. Our studies
show that and seems like his staff has also recommended that.

The main question here is that does it meet the depth 21 criterion, and can it be removed. And we did hire Midwest Environmental Consultants to do a UAA study on these creeks.

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23 And on the River Des Peres, they did an 24 extremely thorough analysis. They actually did 20-something 25 transects, every thousand foot increments where they measured 0102

from one bank to another to determine the average depth. every case, it was less than the average depth to meet the criteria that you could not swim in it. Now, subsequent to that, I guess the Missouri Coalition Environment went out about a year later and did some depth measurements, and their findings suggest that it's just over the average depth criteria. But if you look at their comment letter, I think they did kind of a modified procedure.

They didn't do a transect. What they did is, from what I understand, they went to the deepest part of the pool, they took those measurements, so it's more of an average maximum depth than an average depth, so I think certainly on River Des Peres, it was very clear that from our studies with the very valid transects that we did every thousand foot that there's -- it's incapable to support swimming.

On Maline Creek, our studies did show that we had six transects there, that one of the six exceeded the average depth. But consistent with other UAA's approved by MDNR staff where they found that one out of six is not representative of the reach, and a reference specifically, Horseshoe Creek in Jackson County, they actually recommended to remove the use on that stream. So I think to be consistent, they should also remove the use on Maline Creek. I think that would be my main comments.

Trent, do you want to add something to that? MR. STOBER: Again, my name is Trent Stober with MEC Water Resources. We conducted the use attainability analysis.

(End of tape two, side one.)

MR. STOBER: The sites that we evaluated, the transects that -- that -- that we randomly selected, again, based on -- on John's definition approximately a thousand foot intervals met the average depth. In fact, the maximum mean depth of our transects that we recorded was 1.37 feet, which is below half a meter. Additionally, the -- the average of all the 21 or 22 segment -- or transects was approximately point six (.6) feet.

So I believe some of the Commissioners had the opportunity to see River Des Peres yesterday. I think you saw some representative segments of that, and again, on your visual observations, it's quite apparent to me that that's not a -- a water body that's attainable for recreational uses.

With respect to the hydrologic modifications, we did do some technical evaluations of that, and at least at the Morgan Ford staging station that the USGS maintains, essentially when the water's deep enough to meet the DNR criteria -- or your criterion for swimming, the maximum depth  $25\,$   $\,$  criterion, then the velocities get to a point to where it's  $0104\,$ 

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either unsafe or marginal swimming conditions, essentially two feet per second.

So our feeling is that when the river does get to a point where it meets that use, that the hydrologic modifications that have been made create velocities sufficient enough to warrant unsafe swimming conditions. So with that, I'll open for any questions.

I would be remiss -- we -- we did find one isolated pool, as well as the Coalition did as well, that exceeded the maximum depth criterion. However, we feel that these are not representative, and I suspect that with the amount of scrutiny that this stream has been under, that those are probably the only two pools within that segment that -- that don't meet that, and those are primarily due to scouring from other storm water inflows and so forth. And with the modified structure, those -- those pools should probably be stabilized with MSD, and probably prevent those in the future. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, Trent. Anyone else wish to make a comment? Yes, sir.

MR. SHERBURNE: I'm Dan Sherburne, and I'm with Missouri Coalition for the Environment. With respect to the measurements taken by MSD (inaudible) they took theirs in October of 2004, October. We took ours in late October of 2005. Virtually a year apart.

As you can see from the photographs that we submitted and the ones I submitted in our UAA, there is considerably more water throughout the reach of the River Des Peres in 2005 than 2004. That's despite the fact that both are drought years. Years in which the base flow would be — or the flow we would see there would be lower than what might be considered a base flow. I — given that there was very little rainfall in October, the entire month before we took our measurements, I would probably submit that ours are closer to what an actual base flow would be in a normal year, rather than what MSD was finding in their year.

With regard to the methodology, one thing I think should be pointed out with respect to the UAA protocol as a whole in how the UAA's were done, there is no protocol for how depth measurements were to be taken. We contacted DNR about that, talked to them about it. They acknowledged there was no such protocol. There was no such training given in how -- how depth measurements should be taken. And in point of fact, they were taken in various ways.

The method used by MSD's consultants of transects every 1,000 meters disregards what's on the form which asks for run below and above a particular locality. It doesn't ask for the entire depth of the entire river. It asks for the depths of particular runs, areas between riffles along a line of stretch. With the idea being along with

- 1 maximum depth in holes, swimming holes, is there average
- 2 depth along significant stretches where people could swim,
- 3 kids could play, whatever. So doing a simply 1,000 meter

increments can easily miss deeper stretches of -- of the runs 5 themselves. 6 Now, some places, some UAAs, they did measurements taking just specific runs above and below, 8 portions of runs above and below, different levels of 9 transects going across, different numbers of measurements. 10 Some did not use transects at all, but did something more 11 akin to what we did, which was simply to find those areas 12 that were above one-half meter in depth, and to extend and 13 see how far they went. 14 Did they meet the really the intent of the 15 UAA protocol, which is to show that these are areas that 16 people can swim in, people can play in, kids can play in, and 17 get pretty darn wet? You can -- you can appropriate bacteria 18 from discharges in a variety of ways, through cuts in your 19 feet, walking barefoot, can easily simply lead to infections 20 as well as anything else, as well as actually inviting water. 21 Kids can splash, play in the water, get themselves very wet, 22 and take in a lot of water through various means, through the 23 ears, eyes, nose, mouth, and other sores, cuts and sores. 24 to simply go by swimming and adult swimming, I think misses 25 the point, misses the intent of whole body contact 0107 1 recreation. It's to protect people. 2. COMMISSIONER PERRY: I just didn't understand 3 what you meant by "adult swimming". Do you have any evidence 4 of anyone swimming in this? MR. SHERBURNE: There were -- I believe in the 5 6 comments, there were people who talked about having seen or 7 having swam in the River Des Peres at some point in the past. CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: There were several people 9 who said they swam in the branch in Heman Park, 10 and since I was born and raised in that area and my mother 11 lived there until she got to be 92 years old, and as juvenile 12 delinquents, we used to jump the creek to go in and pull the 13 trolleys on the streetcar line that ran past Heman Park. 14 I played on the baseball fields in Heman 15 I played tennis on the tennis courts in Heman Park. 16 I swam in the swimming pool at Heman Park. I can tell you 17 that anybody that said they swam in that branch of River Des 18 Peres is either exaggerating or hallucinating. It's not a 19 Never has been in my 77 years on this earth. possibility. MR. SHERBURNE: Well, I've been in that stretch 20 21 of River Des Peres as well. I do stream team surveys there. 22 I've done an actual mapping survey along a portion of that, 23 and there are areas where it gets fairly deep. You can go 24 out in hip waders, and people who go out in knee-deep boots 25 couldn't go in the areas I went to on River Des Peres in the 0108 1 summertime. So there are places where you can do that. 2 There are also places where another stream team coordinator 3 found that kids had dug out a hole in the River Des Peres to 4 great -- to increase the depth to play in. 5 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Excuse me, at what

MR. SHERBURNE: Well, I know she works two

locations. One is on McKnight Road off McKnight Road at

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location?

9 River Des Peres. 10 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: McKnight Road is way up in 11 the unclassified section. 12 MR. SHERBURNE: Well, there's. 13 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Nothing to do with the 14 classified section we're talking about here. 15 MR. SHERBURNE: Right, but so is Heman Park, 16 that's what we were just talking about. 17 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's correct. 18 MR. SHERBURNE: So I'm bringing that in. 19 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: And so is -- by the way, 20 so is Forest Park. 21 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: And since in the later 80's, my 22 firm did an internal inspection of all of the sewers over 23 eight-foot diameter in River Des Peres system, and I had 2.4 people in there with breathing apparatus walking with waders, 25 walking those storm sewers, combined sewers, and checking out 0109 1 the structural stability and any hydrologic impediments. And 2 I'd like for that person who said he swam in the River Des 3 Peres in Forest Park to take me over there and point to the 4 place where Forest Park enters the surface. It doesn't. 5 It's all underground in Forest Park. Those are the people 6 who said they swam. 7 MR. SHERBURNE: I thought there were some comment regarding the lower section saying that they had seen 8 9 or knew of people having swum there at some point in the 10 past. 11 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Well, one person said he 12 paddled in there. 13 MR. SHERBURNE: That's right. 14 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: And paddling is not 15 swimming. 16 MR. SHERBURNE: But you can get wet, especially 17 if you're paddling a kayak. There are a variety of uses people can make with things. I would like to also point out, 18 19 though, about that lower River Des Peres, there are a lot 20 of -- there's a lot of wildlife in that river. The 21 assumption is that it's a storm water sewer at best. There's 22 nothing more to it. It's simply concreted, it's 23 uninteresting, it's ugly, it's smelly. It's not quite true. 2.4 If you actually spend some time walking the 25 River Des Peres, which I had the good fortune to do, you'll 0110 1 find a lot of wildlife down there. You'll find a lot of --2 there's a lot of things having washed into it. There's a lot 3 of things that make it interesting to kids. There are large 4 neighborhoods along both sides of River Des Peres. There's a 5 parkway along either side. 6 There's a new bikeway right at Morgan Ford 7 there that goes across bringing people to the area. 8 area that could, with a little bit of attention, with some 9 plantings, with some clean-up, be a much more attractive 10 place, something that could be better integrated into that 11 area, and be more simply more attractive place to go. But I tell ya, if I was a kid now who lived in that area, I would 12 13 be down in that creek, down river, rather, because it's

interesting. And there are places there that I could go to get wet in the summer today, and it could be a nice place to go. So.

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Thank you. I think most of the wildlife down in Lemay comes out at night.

MR. STOBER: I'd just like to have an opportunity to address a few of the comments that were just made. We selected, and as I think, if you've had a chance it take a look at the use attainability analyses that were done within the state during the rulemaking process and so forth, I think you'll find that ours was -- I think we can say is probably the most extensive work that was done.

We did that because of the -- the potential scrutiny, obviously, that this would be under, as well as MSD wanted to make the most appropriate recommendations as possible. So when we were given that task, we selected this method of measurement of, again, these -- these criteria, to try to make them as quantitative as possible, reproducible, scientifically defensible, and so forth for average depth, mean depths. The scientific community usually uses this method to -- to derive that.

We did indicate the -- qualitatively, I would suggest -- but indicate by eye the upstream and downstream sections from our given transects. Those are documented into our forms that we submitted. Those were typically runs. We just do visual observations upstream and downstream similar to what the majority of the UAA preparers did within the state. I think you've also seen, I mean, based on the extensive level of effort, we also did much more interviewing and so forth than -- than what is -- what has been done in other cases.

And lastly, I think related to the -- the protection of these streams with potential for infection and so forth, and secondary contact activities, you know, we really needed to go back and take a look at what -- what these water quality criteria were derived for, and those were based on swimming exposures, primarily in the Great Lakes and

so forth.

you.

2.1

So, you know, I think we're stretching the science if we think that -- that these criteria that have been developed for this designated use would be applicable for different -- different type uses, such as secondary contact and so forth. And that's the reason why we have a less stringent criteria for that. So other than that, questions.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: I have one question for

MR. STOBER: Sure.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Do you think that the depth protocol needs to be more explicitly set out?

MR. STOBER: I think that would be helpful. I think this average, we've done several use attainability analyses, this average depth criterion has been, to me, it's somewhat -- it's -- we've got a quantitative number for a qualitative process, essentially.

19 So I would hope that we would have a more 20 reproducible methodology that spells out exactly -- exactly 21 what we're talking about with that, so I think that's an 22 improvement that could be done for the next methodology 23 document, assuming that there's revisions to that one. 24 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Thank you, Trent. 25 Anything else? Yes, ma'am. 0113 MS. GRACE: My -- hi, my name is Anna Grace, 1 2 I'm the Educational Coordinator for Wild Ones Natural 3 Landscapers, and I'm working with Women's International 4 League for Peace and Freedom on Save the Water issues. We're 5 exploring the issue of water quality around the planet. 6 We're talking about the right of every being to have clean 7 water, rather than the need. 8 I would like to open -- staying with this 9 subject, but also about water quality, bring up the idea of 10 educating the public about land use, that if you scrape 11 everything clean and you have all these impervious surfaces 12 and there's runoff getting into the streams, not only do you 13 have a huge amount of runoff, but you also have a lot of 14 pollution. 15 And if people will use plantings on their property, if they will border the streams and the rivers with 16 17 plantings, it will slow the pollution getting into the water, 18 it will save the river banks. I think we can, instead of 19 spending a million dollars putting chemicals into the water, 20 which is one way of doing it, we can educate the public about 21 how to use land and to preserve the quality of the water as 22 we go. 23 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Ms. Grace. 24 MS. GRACE: Yes. 25 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Excuse, I don't mean to be 0114 1 interrupting you, but we're dealing with a specific subject 2 3 MS. GRACE: I know. 4 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: And the Director has just 5 given me your card, and he had put on here for the public 6 comment period. 7 MS. GRACE: Okay. I'm just -- I didn't know 8 that, and I came in late, and I apologize. 9 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. 10 MS. GRACE: But I may have to leave early, and 11 I just wanted to bring this subject up because if you're only 12 talking about million dollar projects with chemicals in the 13 water, which is one way of dealing with it, if we educate the 14 public, we could all be helping to preserve the streams so 15 that it would make it better for all of us. If we had a -if we had a natural disaster and we were dependent upon our 16 17 streams, we would be in trouble. 18 COMMISSIONER PERRY: I agree with the 19 Chairman, this is kind of out of time -- out of place to 20 discuss this. 21 MS. GRACE: I'm going to sit down now. 22 COMMISSIONER PERRY: But I'd like you to go back and look at some of the 319 grants that this Commission 23

24 has granted for exactly that sort of purpose. 25 MS. GRACE: Okay. Is there a place that I 0115 1 could put written comments? 2. COMMISIONER PERRY: You can call the 3 Department and talk to them. And you can make public comment at the end of these meetings. 5 MS. GRACE: Okay. What time would that be? I 6 have to go to work today. 7 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: The way we're going, it's 8 likely to be a bit later this afternoon. 9 MS. GRACE: A long time. Okay. I'll just 10 make --11 COMMISSIONER PERRY: That is something that we 12 do consider. 13 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes. 14 COMMISSINER PERRY: And we actually give out 15 sizable grants to help people do exactly that. 16 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. Maplewood, 17 Minnesota, Lake Felin (phonetic) Rain Gardens, if you look 18 that up, that's another way that people have handled these --19 this project, this idea. Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you. And we'd be 21 happy to have a letter comment from you, Ms. Grace. Okay. 2.2 So the staff recommendation at this point, Phil, was to? MR. SCHROEDER: With the, our staff -- the 2.3 24 staff's recommendation is that you not reaffirm your decision that you made back to remove the use, but rather that you 25 0116 1 direct staff to work with MSD in looking at the other two 2 criterion, the criterion six of the substantial widespread 3 socioeconomic impacts. 4 You heard MSD say that it would be very costly, and prohibitively, probably, costly, to be able to 5 6 provide treatment to meet water quality standards in these creeks. And that may be just the justification that they 7 8 need to be able to prevail in criterion six, under the 9 UAA protocol. 10 And they also mentioned the fact that, I think 11 it was Trent mentioned the velocities in those creeks because they've been hydrologically modified, that once the depths do 12 get to the point where we can all agree they're deep enough 13 14 to swim in, they're much too fast and much too dangerous to 15 provide a swimming opportunity. Again, that may fit nicely 16 within that criterion that talks about hydrologic 17 modifications. Maybe a better place for us to have some of 18 these discussions, rather than just talking about depth 19 alone. So ... 20 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Aren't we also talking 21 about evidence of people swimming? 22 MR. SCHROEDER: Yes, but I think we've kind of 23 covered that issue fairly well, with the original 2.4 UAA protocol being posted for public comment, with doing 25 these advertisements now, we have not yet received any 0117 1 comment that would lead us to believe that actual swimming is

occurring there.

3 COMMISSIONER PERRY: And that's my question, so why would we not just want to --5 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: -- affirm our original 6 decision. 7 MR. SCHROEDER: Just simply because the depth 8 issue. We've talked about the fact that these meet the 9 average depth requirements. Obviously you can do what you 10 wish, but from the staff's perspective, we look at the protocol, make sure that we rule or recommend in accordance 11 12 with the protocol, and that's simply the reason why we're 13 coming to you to say that we can't recommend removal because 14 it meets your protocol for attainability for swimming 15 purposes. But we would recommend that since we have no 16 evidence of existing swimming uses or occurring swimming 17 uses, there are other criterion that we could come back and recommend use removal for. But that's up to you, obviously. 18 19 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Well, both of these 20 instances, it's been open for public comment twice, and 21 neither time have we had people who said they swam in either 22 of these two streams. 23 MR. SCHROEDER: That's correct. But again, 24 let's remember that there's two things that I think have to be 25 met -- two tests that have to be met in order to rebut the 0118 1 presumption. One is you don't observe any uses, you don't 2 actually observe people swimming in the water. Secondly, the 3 conditions of the stream, as you observe them, are not suitable for swimming. 5 Now, if it's deep enough to swim in, without 6 any other evidence of chemical or physical nature of the 7 stream other than depth itself, we have to say that based on 8 the protocol, it meets the depth criterion for being 9 swimmable. So it's an attainable use. So far based on the 10 limited amount of information we've got. Now, that attainability, though, may be impacted by the fact that it's 11 12 hydrologically modified, but we haven't gotten enough 13 information to say that to you. 14 That attainability may also be affected or 15 prohibitive based on the socioeconomic conditions of the 16 situation out there of trying to provide adequate treatment. 17 But again, we don't have that information to present to you. So attainability is the issue. 18 19 The nonexisting uses or recurring uses, we 20 know based -- we're reasonably certain based on the 21 information we have, that there's no occurring uses. What 22 we're -- what we're wrestling with is the attainability of 23 that use. And depth doesn't meet the test, so should we --24 should we look someplace else for meeting that test, those 25 other two criterion? That's what we're suggesting. I still 0119 1 see puzzled looks. 2 MR. GALBRAITH: Well, if we -- if the Commission 3 takes no action today, then your decision of September 4 stands. 5 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. 6 COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: And you can go ahead and look at 7 those other issues.

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                    MR. GALBRAITH: Yes, you can still direct us to
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     do that. Right. Correct. And that can be a motion or --
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: So we encourage you to
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     look further into it?
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                   VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Do we have a motion on
13
     the table?
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Do we have to motion
15
    that?
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No, we don't need a
17
    motion, right?
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                    MR. BRYAN: No.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: Your wishes are in the minutes,
20
     so that's good enough for us.
21
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We will affirm our last
2.2
    decision.
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Okay.
2.3
24
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: Well, may I take that
0120
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     directive both for River Des Peres and Maline Creeks, so we
 2
     can move on?
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: From me, yes.
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                    MR. SCHROEDER: Okay. So let's move on to the
    Mississippi River then. The Mississippi River --
 5
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Hold on a second.
 6
 7
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Okay.
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                    MR. GALBRAITH: Lunch is here.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. So we have an
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10
     important thing to consider. We have -- do you have your
11
     motion?
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Oh, sorry.
13
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah. The mind can only
14
     absorb what the behind can endure.
15
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: I move -- are you ready for my
16
    motion?
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: I move that the Clean
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    Water Commission go into closed session to discuss legal,
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20
     confidential, or privileged matters under Section 610.021(1),
     regarding personnel actions, subsection three, regarding
21
    personal records or applications, and subsection 13, records
2.3
     and 14, which are otherwise protected from disclosure by law.
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                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Second.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. Have
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     any discussion? Hearing none, we'll go into closed session,
 2
     and we'll -- and recognize Commissioner Perry.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I was
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 4
     thinking that maybe that direction we gave to staff before
 5
     should be on the record as an official motion, so therefore,
 6
     I would like to make a motion that this Commission give staff
 7
     the direction to investigate the River Des Peres further
 8
     under other sections of the UAA code.
 9
                   VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: And Maline Creek.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And I don't know how to
11
     say that Maline? The other creek, Maline.
12
                   VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Maline Creek.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Maline Creek.
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                    MR. GALBRAITH: So just so I understand, you
15
     are directing -- you would like to direct staff to conduct
16
     further study on the River Des Peres and Maline Creek.
17
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: In conjunction with MSD.
18
                    MR. GALBRAITH: In conjunction with MSD for
19
     the purpose of look at the other criteria.
2.0
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Clarifying all the
21
     criteria in the UAA protocol.
22
                    MR. GALBRAITH:
                                   Okay.
23
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: That is my motion.
2.4
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
25
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Second.
0122
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. Any
 2
     discussion? Motion passes. Did you want to do a --
 3
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Oh, yeah, I just wanted to
 4
     clarify one thing that was said earlier. Based on a
 5
     conversation I had at the break, Phil said to the Commission
 6
     that the Commission's word has the force of law, and I just
 7
     want to assure everybody that Phil's not a constitutional
 8
     lawyer, nor was he making a {laughter}-- rendering a legal opinion
 9
     there. I think he was just trying to reassure the Commission
10
     that we take their directives seriously and try to implement
11
     them.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: You're not retracting
12
13
     that statement, are you?
14
                    MR. GALBRAITH: No, that was not a retraction, it
15
     was a clarification. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
16
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you. I think we'll
    move on to the next water body, Mississippi River.
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18
                    MR. SCHROEDER: The Mississippi River is the
19
     fourth of the four waters that we had sought additional
20
     comment on with respect to whole body contact recreational
21
         The segment of water that was -- that was placed in the
     advertisement included 200 and a half miles of the classified
22
23
     segment running from the St. Louis area all the way down to
24
     the confluence with the Ohio River.
25
                    The segment that was subject to the use
0123
     attainability analysis that was originally reviewed by staff
     only included about 42 miles, which is basically within the
 2.
     St. Louis metro area. Our original recommendation to the
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 4
     Commission based on that 42 miles was that it was
     inconclusive. We didn't have sufficient information to show
 5
 6
    that the criteria were met, and MSD in their UAA presented
 7
     several criteria.
 8
                    They presented Criterion One stating that some
 9
    natural sources would drive the bacteria levels above the
10
     water quality standards at times. And in that, we didn't
11
     feel like we had enough information to say that natural
12
     sources alone were the cause of those exceedences. They also
13
    presented some information with respect to the hydrologic
14
    modifications made to the river, as in their affects on
    recreational uses, and we felt that further information
15
16
    needed to be presented to -- to show that the hydrologic
17
    modifications do amount to a significant reason to remove the
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18 use. 19 And we also -- they also presented some 20 information with respect to the potential for substantial 21 widespread socioeconomic impacts if full treatment was 22 provided or required under criterion six. And again, we --23 we thought that additional information ought to be presented 24 in order to prevail under that criterion as well. 2.5 So our original conclusion was that the 0124 1 UAA was inconclusive, thereby not rebutting the presumption that 2 the whole body contact recreational use was attainable on the 3 Mississippi River. When the September Commission meeting was 4 held, the Commission ruled that the Mississippi River should 5 be removed from the whole body contact recreational uses or 6 use based on conditions that presented unsafe conditions for 7 swimming, a lot of that resulting from hydrologic 8 modifications and barge traffic and things that are inherent 9 to the Mississippi River. 10 In looking at the comments received from the 11 latest effort to obtain comments through the public notice, 12 it became fairly clear that there are swimming uses within 13 that 200-mile segment that were posted in the -- in various 14 papers up and down the river. And it's really based on that 15 finding alone that people do state to us that they use the 16 river for swimming purposes, that we must come to the 17 Commission and state that we feel that the whole body contact 18 recreational use must be retained on that segment of river. Now, the one thing I think the Commission --19 20 the staff would like to remind the Commission is that we are looking at the entire 200 miles of the Mississippi River. 21 22 The Mississippi River has a lot of varying conditions up and 23 down that length. And again, I remind the Commission that 24 the original UAA was written on 42 miles within the 25 metropolitan area where some of those conditions may even be 0125 1 more prevalent. 2 What we're suggesting is similar to an 3 inconclusive, maybe, but it can't be inconclusive when you 4 have existing uses. So when we have existing uses, we must 5 come with the recommendation to retain the use. But what we 6 would recommend is that while it be retained, we would also would like 7 to work with MSD in looking at very specific, or more 8 specific, segments of the Mississippi River with respect if 9 there's certain segments that cannot be used for swimming or 10 swimming cannot be attained because of some of the things I 11 just mentioned, primarily hydrologic modifications, and the 12 potential for widespread substantial economic impact in those 13 areas where MSD's discharges enter the Mississippi River. 14 So again, our recommendation is that you 15 retain the use, but you also direct us to continue to study 16 the issue of looking at more definitive segments with MSD 17 that actually aren't being used for swimming and that are not 18 attainable for swimming because of -- of hydrologic 19 modifications or the socioeconomic impact. 20 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: John or Jeff, do 21 you have a comment? 22 MR. THEERMAN: Thank you for the opportunity to

23 speak once again. The Mississippi River is of particular 24 interest to MSD. We have a great number of facilities on 25 that river, which is why we initiated a UAA analysis, and 

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2.3

only for the portion of the river from North Riverfront Park down to the confluence of the Meramec and the Mississippi. It was our finding in the UAA that there was not recreational use in that particular portion of the Mississippi River.

We acknowledge that whole body contact recreation occurs above our study area, and we did not study the segment below our study area. So we were only dealing with the segment for the metropolitan area that I just mentioned. Whole body contact standard for the Mississippi River would have a substantial impact on our ratepayers. It would be a significant reprioritization of capital dollars that we anticipate receiving from our ratepayers in the coming years to meet that kind of a standard.

Because we're not seeing recreational use in the segment I mentioned, because the velocities in the river are high, the barge traffic is common, we really are concerned that this kind of a standard would be of very little value to our ratepayers, and would reprioritize dollars that are aimed at dealing with our issues in our collection system that exist today, and many of those which affect water quality. So again, I'm going to turn to John to make a few comments about what he studied. I don't know if I covered everything. John, you want to.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ LODDERHOSE\colon$$  Thank you again. Yeah, I think Jeff did a pretty good job of outlining our concerns here.

What I see as the big issue here is maybe what needs to be done is a smaller resegmentation of the Mississippi River. I'm concerned, I suspect EPA and DNR staff are concerned, with basing removing the use on this 200-mile section without a UAA to cover the whole 200-mile section.

So I guess until we got some more information of the downstream section, I would suggest that maybe segment part in the St. Louis area according to where our UAA study was and actually where our recommendation was, which was from North Riverview Park down to the Meramec River. I think we have pretty good data in that section to say there's not substantial whole body contact, and that that use should be removed, and it would take a modification of what you originally proposed back in September in order to resegment the river. So that would be our request.

And then to go further, to follow-up on what we did on Maline Creek and River Des Peres, maybe a similar addition to the motion would be that we continue to work with Phil and his staff on looking at the economic factors of the CSOs, and our discharges in that area is my request.

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, John. Anyone else wish to make a comment? I see the reclassification of the 200 and a half mile section of Mississippi River was done kind of spontaneously, and without a great amount of thought. The report of the Corps of Engineers recreational activity on

the Mississippi River shows marinas and recreational

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activities in the pools of Dam 24, 25, 26, and 27. It shows
 3
    no recreational activity, nor marinas from Dam 27 to
 4
    Kimmswick or Kaskaskia River. Those are the next
 5
     downstream activities, recreational activities.
 6
                    So that, in concert with the report of the
 7
     Fish and Wildlife Service, which states very clearly critical
 8
    velocities for safe swimming, I think it's in order to
 9
     segment -- segment the original study area to a much more
10
     confined area, and again, as John suggests, directing staff
11
     to work with MSD to do a more complete study on this 42-mile
12
     section. Is that appropriate?
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                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: You want that in two motions, or
14
     does it need to be.
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I think one.
16
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: I make the motion to resegment
17
     it, and to remove the use on the 42-mile section, and
18
    whatever the legal description is.
19
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Order of.
20
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Mississippi River.
21
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Pending further study.
22
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Pending further study.
23
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
24
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: For my knowledge, is 27
25
     above the confluence?
0129
1
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No. Yes, I'm sorry.
 2
    No. 27 is downstream.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: 27 is downstream.
 3
 4
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Missouri River confluence,
 5
    yeah.
 6
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay.
                                                27, though, is
 7
    above the Meramec? I know where 24 and 25 are, I don't know
 8
    where 27 is.
 9
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: It's the Chain of Rocks
10
     low water dam.
                   MR. THEERMAN: Mr. Chairman, we have a map, if
11
12
    you'd like to see one.
13
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yeah, that would help.
14
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Phil, in relationship
     to the action that the Commission took concerning -- do we
15
    have a second on that so I can continue discussion?
16
17
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: I'll second it.
18
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
19
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Okay. Specifically
20
     regarding the actions we took was to modify the uses from the
2.1
     Ohio River up to Dam 27. How does that play out? All of a
22
     sudden now we've segmented and Metropolitan Sewer District is
23
     wanting to segment, but with regard directly to the actions
     that we took, what was -- was it broken out, was the comments
24
    broken out? I didn't see that.
25
0130
 1
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Oh, is that the thing by
 2
     the stadium or something?
 3
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No.
                    MR. SCHROEDER: What the Commission decided at
 5
     the September meeting was to retain the use down to Dam 27,
     remove the use from Dam 27 down to the Mississippi River's
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7
     confluence with the Ohio River. That went into effect on
8
     December 31st.
9
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Right.
10
                    MR. SCHROEDER: That will remain in rule until
11
     further action or another rulemaking is done. What I think
12
     we're suggesting here is that we go back and retain the use
13
     on the Mississippi River from below the confluence of the
14
    Meramec down to the Ohio River, or seek further information,
15
     if you wish. But our staff's recommendation is that you
16
     retain the use -- affirm, directing the staff to retain the
17
    use down from the Meramec River down to the Ohio River.
18
                    But for the 42-mile segment that was
19
     originally the subject of MSD's UAA, which is between Dam 27
20
     and the Meramec River, look at that more specifically with
21
    regard to existing uses, whether they exist or not, and
22
     evidence suggests that they don't, but we'll look closely at
23
     that, too, but look also at the substantial and widespread
24
     socioeconomic impact to MSD if they were to have to provide
25
     full treatment to meet water quality standards in that
0131
1
     segment.
 2
                   VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Okay. So we're going
 3
     to cover the segment that -- that's being discussed by.
 4
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: 27 to Meramec.
 5
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Yes.
 6
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: But I thought we had
 7
     originally gone all the way up to the confluence.
 8
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That was the part we had
9
     excluded.
10
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: What segments, if any,
11
     are then left undesignated -- or we've removed the
12
     designation from all of them. Do you have any idea what --
13
    how many miles, then, or what stretches are involved that
     aren't covered by the motion that was just made?
14
15
                   MR. SCHROEDER: Yes. There's -- there's the
     segment from the confluence with the Missouri down to Dam 27,
16
17
     which the Commission had already voted to retain the use on,
18
     our current rule effective December 31st, will retain whole
19
    body contact down to Dam 27. From Dam 27 all the way down to
20
     the confluence with the Ohio River, the Commission voted to
21
     remove the use. Now, we came -- we did an advertisement to
2.2
     get further input on Dam 27 down to the Ohio.
23
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Right.
24
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Where you removed the use.
25
     was suggested -- the information that we got that swimming does
0132
1
    not occur before the Meramec -- confluence with the Meramec
 2
    River.
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: And 27 to the Ohio.
 3
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Well, not between Dam 27 and
 4
 5
     the Meramec --
 6
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON:
                                          Okay. All right.
 7
                   MR. SCHROEDER: -- necessarily. But certainly
 8
    below the Meramec confluence down to the Ohio River, yes,
 9
    there's swimming that's been documented by the comments we've
10
    received. The question remains, and what we're suggesting is
11
    we look specifically at that 42-mile segment from Dam 27 down
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12
     to the Meramec River.
13
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Right here.
14
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Okay.
15
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Which was the original
16
     focus --
17
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Dam 27 down to the
18
    Meramec.
19
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Yes.
20
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: See, that's the one
21
    that's.
22
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Basically it's St. Louis
23
    Riverfront.
24
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah, within the St. Louis
25
    metropolitan area, basically.
0133
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: That's why I asked where
1
 2
     the 27 was.
 3
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Okay. Go ahead now.
 4
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Okay.
 5
                    MR. LODDERHOSE: Just one more clarification, the
 6
     42 miles, actually, we went all the way up to the Alton pool,
 7
     and what we found there is people water skiing all the time,
 8
     and that's Class A, that's going to receive -- currently
 9
    receives the highest level (inaudible), and that's very
10
     appropriate.
11
                    There's really just a 30-mile stretch that we
12
     thought should be excluded, and that was from this North
13
    Riverview Park, because they do kayak and they do the rolls
14
     and the training and everything at this Chain of Rocks, or
15
     Dam 27 area. So we thought you really needed to go a little
    bit further downstream there, and then down to the Meramec
16
17
    River. And that's about a 30-mile stretch, and that's the
18
     area that I would really recommend.
19
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Okay. So is 27 south of
20
     the Chain of Rocks?
                    MR. LODDERHOSE: 27 is right at.
2.1
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Barely.
22
23
                    MR. LODDERHOSE: Right at the Chain of Rocks.
2.4
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: You'll see it as you go
25
     across the bridge, look to your right.
0134
1
                    MR. LODDERHOSE: They're right there together.
                    MR. LODDERHOSE: Trent, you --
 2
 3
                    MR. STOBER: Yeah, I was just going to say,
 4
     just like the Missouri River and so forth, we identified
 5
     where we found where there were current uses of the river for
 6
     whole body contact activities, and this North Riverfront Park
 7
     is the main point at which the kayakers that kayak down the
 8
     Chain of Rocks exit the river, so that's why we -- we
     selected that point, but it's just -- it's just immediately
 9
10
     downstream of Dam 27, or Chain of Rocks.
11
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Used to be a front night
12
     at the old golf course, which flooded very frequently.
13
                    MR. STOBER: There you go.
14
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Any other comments?
15
     Okay. We have a motion.
16
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And I seconded it.
```

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17
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: And you seconded it. Any
18
    discussion?
19
                   MR. GALBRAITH: Can I clarify the motion?
                   CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes, sir.
20
21
                   MR. GALBRAITH: That to -- to direct staff to, at
22
     this next rulemaking to segment the Mississippi, as we
     already discussed that, and to restore whole body contact to
2.4
     the segment below the Meramec River to the confluence to the
25
     Ohio.
0135
1
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
 2
                    MR. GALBRAITH: But to keep that segment between
 3
    Dam 27 and the confluence of the Meramec not whole body
     contact.
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's the motion, right?
 6
                   MR. GALBRAITH: Okay. Thank you.
 7
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And our motion before we
 8
     started at 27.
9
                   MR. LODDERHOSE: Started a little further upstream,
10
    but I'm concerned because that is where the kayakers do transfer.
11
                   MR. GALBRAITH: I'm sorry, now I'm unclear.
12
     thought I was clear.
13
                    MR. LODDERHOSE: You're right.
14
                    MR. GALBRAITH:
                                   27.
15
                   MR. GALBRAITH: Which is it, North Riverview Park
16
    or Dam 27?
17
                   MR. STOBER:
                                it's the Missouri
    Department of Conservation North Riverfront Park.
18
19
                   MR. GALBRAITH: Okay. Thank you.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: This is.
20
                   MR. GALBRAITH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
21
22
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you. Any
    discussion? Anybody oppose the question? Would you please
23
     call for the role, Diane -- or excuse me, Marlene? My mind's
25
    back -- my mind's fading again.
0136
1
                   MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Perry.
 2
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yes.
 3
                   MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Hardecke.
 4
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Yes.
 5
                   MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Kelly.
 6
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Yes.
 7
                   MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Minton.
8
                   VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yes.
9
                   MS. KIRCHNER: Chairman Herrmann.
10
                   CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes. Okay. Move to Tab
11
     four, FY2006, clean water state revolving fund intended use
12
    plan, reference the Ozark Clean Water Company. Good morning.
13
                   MS. SCHULTE: Afternoon.
14
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Afternoon, thank you.
15
                   MS. SCHULTE: I'm Carrie Schulte, I'm
16
    with Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Good afternoon,
17
    Commissioners.
18
                    Just to give a little recap, in past IUPs,
19
    we've always set aside for several years now, set aside some
20
    monies for new nonpoint source initiatives. Likewise, the
21
     2006 IUP, the IUP we're currently in, we set aside a million
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```
dollars for new nonpoint source initiatives. Oh, about a
23
     year or so ago, we went out and requested that -- that
24
    whoever was interested send us a proposal for an onsite loan
25
     program.
0137
1
                    One of the groups we received a proposal from
     was the Ozark Clean Water Companies, a proposal from them,
 2
 3
     and I think about two Commission meetings ago, we actually
 4
    had Ozark Clean Water Company come in and tell you a little
 5
    bit about their program and their proposal. We've since
 6
     received their application for $500,000 of the one million
 7
     dollars that we've set aside in the IUP, and we'd like that
 8
     the Clean Water Commission accept their proposals -- their
 9
    proposal for the 500,000 that the Clean Water State Revolving
10
     Fund put aside that -- that monies for Ozark Clean Water
     Company to use in a pass-through loan program for onsite
11
12
     systems.
13
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Shall we here from
14
    Mr. Casaletto?
15
                   MS. SCHULTE: He is here.
16
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes, would you like to say
17
     anything, sir?
18
                    MR. CASALETTO: I'll answer questions.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Any questions of
19
2.0
     either Ms. Schulte or Mr. Casaletto?
2.1
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Is this the only -- the only
22
    request you have?
23
                    MS. SCHULTE: We have received a proposal from
24
    MACOG, but they're still working on making their proposal the
25
    best that they can. We're still working with them on that.
0138
1
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Who was that?
 2
                    MS. SCHULTE: Missouri Association of Counsel
 3
     of Governments, I believe.
 4
                    (End of Tape Two, Side Two.)
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Ready for a motion on the
 5
 6
     matter of the Ozark Clean Water Company IUP inclusion.
 7
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: I'll make a motion to set aside
 8
     that money -- $500,000 for them.
 9
                    COMMISSIONER KELLY: Second the motion.
10
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. Any
11
    discussion?
12
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yes, I'd like you to
13
     refresh my memory a little bit, you know it's not very good.
14
     This was -- if I remember correctly, was this for onsite
15
     sewer?
16
                    MR. CASALETTO: Yes, to centralize systems, it
17
     could be individual septic tanks, it could be a cluster
     systems, small cluster systems. Depending on the size of the
18
19
     flow, they could fall either under the department DNR's
20
     regulation if they're over 3,000 gallons a day. Or less,
21
     they could fall into the local health department's
22
     jurisdiction. But they're not municipal systems.
23
     either small clusters or individual systems.
2.4
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Which then gets to my
25
     second question. Was this money not set aside for nonpoint
0139
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22

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1
     source, and are septic systems considered nonpoint source?
                    MR. CASALETTO: Yes.
 2
 3
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Really.
 4
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Any other questions?
 5
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Does the Department offer
 6
     any oversight?
 7
                   MS. SCHULTE: We will be involved, yes. The
 8
    next step would be draft agreement between their company and
9
     the Clean Water SRF, so we know more about the
10
     administrative and programmatic conditions, how we're going
     to operate this.
11
12
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And then do you supervise
13
     costs?
14
                    MS. SCHULTE: Exactly. What's eligible and what's not
15
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Like how much is used
16
     actually makes the systems and how much goes to
17
     administrative and do we have some sort of quidelines for
18
     that?
19
                    MS. SCHULTE: That's the agreement that we'll
20
    be drafting.
21
                   MR. CASALETTO: The set aside money is not
22
     available to us, because there will be multiple projects,
23
     each project will have to come before the staff and be
2.4
     approved project by project. We're just having a pool of
25
    money available, and then each specific project, is the way I
0140
1
     understand it, would then have to be approved project by
    project by staff.
 2
 3
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: I believe I understood that this
 4
     500,000 would all go for the systems, there wouldn't be any
 5
     administrative out of that; is that right?
 6
                    MR. CASALETTO: Well, there might be some small
 7
     administrative money. I mean, we discussed in a few
     Commission meetings ago that there was going to be a one
 8
9
    percent fee from DNR, which was interest, and we talked about
     a one percent administrative fee that we called interest, at
10
11
     that time. And they said you can't really -- we couldn't
12
     really charge interest, so a very small administrative fee.
13
    Again, that would be worked on in the agreement with DNR, but
14
     would be -- it would be along that line, the one percent
15
    range for administrative.
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: The majority of it would go to
16
17
     the --
18
                    MR. CASALETTO: Fixing systems.
19
                    MS. SCHULTE: Our intention is to deliver to
2.0
     the eligible people out there that are having problems, that
21
     are having failing systems, the lowest cost they can get as
22
     far as borrowing money, the lowest interest available.
23
     want to keep it as low as possible.
24
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Your principle scope of
25
     activity is in and around Kimberling City, right?
0141
1
                    MR. CASALETTO: Kimberling City, Branson area.
 2
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Yes. Okay. Any
 3
     other questions? If there's no questions, we'll consider it
 4
     a motion passed. Thank you. Thank you, sir.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: We had another question.
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6
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: I think you indicated before,
 7
     this money, once it's paid back, then once that is used up,
 8
     then you will have to come for a new -- a new amount.
 9
                    MR. CASALETTO: It will go back to DNR. They
10
     will either -- they can do whatever -- use it for other
11
     projects or whatever.
12
                    MS. SCHULTE: I envision it operating similar
13
     to -- we already have what we call a pass-through loan
14
     program with the Department of Agriculture, and once the
15
     project's completed, they send the invoices to us. We go
16
     ahead and pay for that particular project, and then I think
17
     it's once a year at Department of Agriculture will pay us our
18
     principle and interest.
19
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. On the advice of
20
     counsel, I think we should have a role call vote, so would
21
     you please call for the vote, Marlene? Got it right that
22
     time.
23
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yeah.
24
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Kelly.
25
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yes.
0142
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Minton.
 1
 2
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Yes.
 3
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Perry.
 4
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Yes.
 5
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Commissioner Hardecke.
 6
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Yes.
 7
                    MS. KIRCHNER: Chairman Herrmann.
 8
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes. Thank you.
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Excuse me, can I also
 9
10
     make a request? Since this is something sort of unique to
11
     us, would you come back in six months and give us a status
12
     report?
13
                    MR. CASALETTO: Definitely, definitely, yes.
14
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Thank you.
15
                    MR. CASALETTO: Thank you.
16
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moving to Tab No. 5,
17
     Public Water Supply District No. 1, Knox County, city of
18
     Baring.
19
                    MR. LAUX: Good afternoon, my name is Richard
20
     LAUX , I work for the department. This is another
     one of the lagoon variances that we've seen a number of
2.1
22
     before. This one happens to be from the Public Water Supply
23
     District No. 1 of Knox County, and it regards the Baring
24
     south lagoon. It's an existing facility which is in need of
25
     upgrade. It's having an affect on the receiving stream at
0143
 1
     this point.
 2
                    A water quality study has not been performed,
 3
     and the design engineer wishes to utilize a lagoon system, an
 4
     upgraded lagoon system. Staff is recommending preliminary
 5
     approval of the request with the inclusion in the operating
 6
     permit of instream monitoring and a reopener clause should
 7
     the lagoon not adequately protect water quality, which is
     very similar to the other recommendations we've made.
 9
     And I'm not sure if there's anybody here from the district or
10
     not.
```

11 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No, let's see. What's the 12 population? 13 MR. LAUX: The population of Baring is -- if my recollection is right, it's about 150 or so, a little over 14 15 that. 16 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's what I --17 MR. LAUX: It may have grown recently, but not 18 much, I'm sure. 19 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: And the receiving stream? 20 I've forgotten. 21 MR. LAUX: Is an unclassified stream that's 22 tributary to another unclassified stream, which then goes to 23 one of the branches of the Salt River. 24 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Salt River. Okay. Any 25 questions of Mr. LAUX? Hearing none, Chair would entertain a 0144 motion relative to staff recommendation on the city of 1 2 Baring, or village. It's a village, isn't it? 3 MR. LAUX: I believe so. 4 COMMISSIONER PERRY: I move that the Clean 5 Water Commission accept the staff recommendation and grant preliminary approval of the variance with the recommended 6 7 conditions, and then staff is directed to public notice the 8 intention of the Commission to grant final approval at the 9 March meeting. 10 COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Second. 11 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Moved and seconded. 12 any discussion? That motion is passed. 13 MR. LAUX: Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, Richard. Moving to Tab 6, Hutchinson Salt Company, and Kevin Mohammadi 15 16 will present the staff's opinion. 17 MR. MOHAMMADI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, 18 members of the Commission. Hutchinson Salt Company operates 19 a sodium chloride transfer facility on a rail spur for its leases 20 from Burlington North Santa Fe Railroad. Sodium chloride 21 is brought it in a railcar and transferred onto trucks for 22 transport to Missouri Department of Transportation 23 facilities. 24 Storm water from this facility discharges to 25 an unnamed tributary to Walt Disney Lake, which is owned by 0145 the city of Marceline. In August, 2002, staff investigated a 1 fish kill in the lake and analysis of the water samples from 3 the lake revealed chloride levels significantly exceeded the 4 Water Quality Standards, acute criteria for chloride. At the 5 time of the fish kill, the company maintained the stockpile 6 of sodium chloride at their facility that was exposed to the 7 weather. 8 Since this incident, the company removed this 9 stockpile, removed the contaminated soil, and obtained an 10 operating permit for the facility in April, 2003. The 11 company entered into a Settlement Agreement in March of 2004, 12 that resolved violations associated with this fish kill. 13 As part of this Settlement Agreement, the company is 14 implementing a department approved monitoring plan to document chloride levels in the lake. 15

```
16
                    In recent inspections conducted on August 15,
17
     October 17 and 19, 2005, department staff observed several piles of
18
     sodium chloride that were spilled during offloading.
     Analysis of two samples obtained by staff at the outfall
19
20
     indicate chloride levels significantly exceed the permitted
21
     effluent limitation and quarterly Discharge Monitoring Reports also
22
     indicate that discharges violated the permitted effluent
2.3
     limitation for chloride in April and July of 2005.
                      Based on August 15 inspection,
2.4
25
      the Department has issued the company a Notice
0146
1
     of Violation. The Department also issued Notice of
 2
    Violations for ongoing violations documented on October 17
     and 19. Staff recommends the matters be referred to the
 4
     Office of Attorney General's office for appropriate legal
 5
     action.
 6
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Anyone here from
 7
    Hutchinson Salt Company?
 8
                    MR. SCHMITKINS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. My name's
 9
     Gene Schmitkins, I'm with the law firm of Lathrop & Gage.
10
     will be representing Hutchinson on this. We did not, excuse
11
     me, have any of our -- our clients not attended. Subsequent
12
     to letter we received from the director about this action
13
     that was going to take place today, we received a letter from
14
     the Attorney General's Office requesting that we meet, and my
15
     understanding is that that's already taken place, so we don't
16
    have anyone here to talk about this, because this seemed to
17
    be a perfunctory action, as that it appears it's already been
     referred to the Attorney General's Office, and we're already
18
19
     engaged in discussions with them.
20
                    As I understand it, my partner, David Shorr,
21
     is the lead counsel on this, so I'm just here to kind of make
22
     sure, see what happens, but our understanding is it's already
23
    been referred, so -- or at least the Attorney General's
24
     already involved.
25
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Can you comment on that?
0147
 1
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Obviously,
 2
     as I indicated earlier, there was a settlement agreement
 3
     entered in this matter that's Department of Natural
    Resources, the company, and Attorney General Office signed
 5
     off on this settlement agreement. Therefore, Attorney
 6
     General Office was signatory to that agreement.
 7
                    When the staff observed the violation of
     settlement agreement, notified Office of Attorney General
 8
9
     office asking them to send a letter to the company explaining
10
     to them that there is violation of settlement agreement, and
11
     they need to address. That does not mean that matter has
12
    been already referred.
13
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
14
                    COMMISSIONER HARDECKE: Did you get any response from the
15
     company after your -- your notice?
16
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: No, we have not. I also need
17
     to indicate, Mr. Chairman, that the company also has failed
18
     to submit discharge monitoring report that is required under
19
     the permit, and number of the monitoring reports that they
20
    have failed to submit is 9 out of 11 reporting period.
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21
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Monthly reporting?
22
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: Quarterly reporting.
23
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Quarterly reporting.
24
     out of 11 have not been submitted?
25
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: That's correct.
0148
 1
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Any other
 2.
     questions?
 3
                    VICE-CHAIRMAN MINTON: Mr. Chairman, I make a
 4
     motion to refer the matter to the AG's office.
 5
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: I'll second it.
 6
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Moved and seconded.
 7
     Any discussion? Hearing no discussion, the matter will be
 8
     referred to the Attorney General's Office.
 9
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: Thank you.
10
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you. Water quality
11
     standards update, Tab 7. Phil's on that once again.
12
                    MR. SCHROEDER: As I said earlier, the rules
13
     that were adopted by the Clean Water Commission back in
14
     September have gone into effect as of December 31st, 2005.
15
     We are now at the point where we can begin our submission or
16
     go ahead and make our submission to EPA in terms of a program
17
     amendment.
18
                    Some of the things we discussed today, I think
19
     is important to probably convey to EPA along with our letter,
20
     to let them know that we're thinking in the future on some of
21
     these issues. We also know that there are a few issues of
22
     concern with EPA. We haven't anything for certain in terms of
     how they'll rule on this -- this package, but there are some
23
24
     things I think we'll have some further discussion on.
25
                    One of them being the bacteria criteria, about
0149
 1
     548 colonies that we talked about at previous Commission
     meetings, and so looking forward to making that submission
 3
     and getting EPA's response.
                    MR. GALBRAITH: We'll be sending that shortly
 4
 5
     within days, along with your recommendations on the four
 6
     water bodies that we are were discussed under Tab 2 -- or 3.
 7
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We're not included in
 8
     7.031, the tables -- tables A through H?
 9
                    MR. SCHROEDER: All of the modifications to
10
     the rule should be in your packet there. Are they not
11
     included?
12
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No.
13
                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: It's the rule, it's not
14
     the tables.
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: It's the rule itself, it
16
     doesn't have any of the table.
17
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Is it just the final order of
18
     rulemaking.
19
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yep.
20
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Yes, it was.
21
                    MR. SCHROEDER: Oh, my apologies. I guess
22
     what we presented in the packet was just the narrative
23
     section of 7.031.
24
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Right.
25
                    MR. SCHROEDER: The -- the rest of the rule is
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0150 1 available on our website, and it's also available on the Secretary of State's website, if you would like to take look 3 at it there. 4 MR. GALBRAITH: Would you like us to mail hard 5 copies to each of the Commissioners? We'd be happy to do 6 7 MR. SCHROEDER: Or we could do that. CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes. 8 9 10 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah. 11 MR. GALBRAITH: You bet. 12 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you. Tab 8, State 13 Revolving Fund. Doug Garrett. 14 MR. GARRETT: Good afternoon. 15 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Good afternoon. 16 MR. GARRETT: In November of last year, we had 17 our fall loan closing. It was rather uneventful, from our 18 standpoint, which is always a good thing. The average 19 interest rate for all the communities was 1.37 percent. 20 you turn to Page 646 in your packet, there's a list of 21 communities that participated in the par amount of their 22 2.3 In addition, the -- we realized the premium 2.4 during the closing on the bonds, and that premium was 25 distributed to the participants based on their desires for 0151 1 the premium funds. The one unique item with this closing 2 that we did, in the past, for closings, we would require the 3 participants to have special council meetings to adopt 4 resolutions to go forward with closing. This became 5 problematic with the communities in scheduling things. 6 In fact, a couple years ago when we did a 7 closing with the city of Columbia, it was during spring break 8 that they would have had to have their council meeting, so we 9 had to adjust closing to accommodate the city of Columbia, 10 and they were a sizable participant at that time. 11 this closing, bond council recommended that we have the 12 communities pass an inducement resolution whereby -- or 13 parameters resolution whereby the communities could go ahead 14 and give their okay to going through with the closing as long as the closing fell within certain parameters. 15 16 The feedback we have received from the 17 communities on that, as well as finance team, has been very 18 positive, and we will be carrying that forward in our future 19 closings to give some relief to the communities on last 20 minute items that they have to deal with. Unless there's any 21 questions. 22 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No questions? Thank you 23 Tab 9, update of timeliness of permit actions. 24 MR. GALBRAITH: Well, obviously I'm not Peter 25 Goode, and haven't been for some time, although I may be more 0152 so in the future. If you didn't know already, Peter Goode has left the department, he's working for Washington 3 University, and he started that job yesterday, or Tuesday rather, so yeah, I guess that was yesterday, so we wish him

So I am here to try to, however inadequately, fill his shoes. This -- this performance report, you may remember, is one that we typically gave to the Commission on

good luck and wish him well and we're going to miss him.

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a fairly regular basis. I discontinued it because I felt the data was not -- I didn't think it was good data, and we spent some time in the past, eight or nine months, trying to improve the data and improve the data input, and there were some -- there were some basic flaws in the programming that we've been working on.

It's still not -- this report is still not in the shape that I would like it to be. I think it's kind of cryptic. It doesn't really -- you really have to be intimately familiar with all these different terms to know what it's saying, but I'll give you a few examples, with the commitment that next time we'll have a more readable version that spells out more clearly what each of these categories are, but I'll give you just a few, just for point of reference.

24 The second permit type -- and the reason these 25 are the way they are, they're part of a permit system that 0153

cuts across all our permitting programs, so it's not just water, it includes air and hazardous waste and solid waste and so forth. So it's not -- it's not water specific, and that's why you have these sort of cryptic terms like CP with GP, no PN. Well, what that means is construction permit with a general permit that doesn't require public notice. That's the second type. That's typically like a CAFO general permit, okay?

The one after that construction permit without an operating permit, that would be at a sewer extension would be a typical example of that, and you can see that we do 800 or -- between eight or nine hundred of those a year. The one after that is construction permit requiring public notice of a general permit. That would be a different type of CAFO, like a side specific -- well, not a side specific CAFO, but 16 a construction permit on a CAFO. The one after that, construction permit with site specific operating permit, that would be your typical treatment plant, SRF project, and so on and so forth.

On the next page, the -- the second one, which is a general permit of an operating permit, you can see the big numbers there, and 21, 2200 a year, those are basically storm water permits, storm water general permits. And the one after that would be, again, a general permit that does require public notice. Those are some kind -- some general

permits require public notice and some don't. The -- so be that as it may, I think what this is showing is, you know, for the most part, we're meeting our 60-day and 180-day time frames.

I think the next report that I'll show you will outline each one of these categories, describe more completely what it is, what the time frame is that we're required to meet, and then show you the average number of days, and I don't think you really need to know the number of days to the millionth place, so we'll probably change that as well. But this is one of these push a button, get a report type of things, and it's not easy to change, and you have to work with several layers of bureaucracy to get it changed.

So we'll continue to try to improve that.

I might mention that our -- our backlog permits remain -- and this is backlog of operating permits and renewals. Obviously those numbers aren't reflected in this report because if they're backlogged, they don't have an end date on any of these, so they're not -- the data -- I just need -- to clarify, the data is a little skewed in that it doesn't include things that are backlogged and out of our -- so we're still hovering right around 55 -- I mean 550 to 560 backlogged renewals and permits, which is below the EPA goal of ten percent, but still above our goal of two percent. It's around -- it's around four percent of the

total permit actions a year on the operating permit side.

I do want to mention that -- that one of the things that Peter and Refaat did towards the end of, you know, well actually, they started in the summertime, compiling a list of the important permits that they wanted to get out by the end of the year, and they really focused hard on a list of many of the major permits that had been pending for longer than they should have, including four MSD permits, three permits for city of Kansas City, Moberly, Macon, Marshall, Trenton, and then a host of lesser municipalities, so we really worked hard to try to get our municipals up-to-date in their permits as much as possible.

And I'm proud that they made their goals, and worked up until four o'clock on Friday to -- to get some of them out the -- finally out the door. So I just want to recognize their -- their performance on that, and recognize, again, the value of setting goals and -- and I would, like I said before, I'd rather set a high goal and maybe miss a little bit than founder around for lack of setting any goals at all. So any questions on -- on that?

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Number 10, which you're still Peter Goode.

MR. GALBRAITH: I am still Peter Goode. This is a draft guidance on lagoon permitting. This is an issue that we brought before the Commission a couple of times. We

spelled out the problem, I think fairly clearly, that there are a number of lagoon permits out there that were issued without the benefit of a -- of a water quality study, as required by regulation.

This is our attempt to try to close the gap between regulation and practice. We recognize that the Commission has directed us to address the flows of twenty-two five or less through rulemaking, so that we haven't lost sight of that but in the interim, we know that we need to -- to continue to address these until the regulation is changed. Basically what -- what -- there's a flowchart here.

It's a little bit complicated, but the -- what it boils down to is for -- for existing permits, when the renewals come up, if they haven't performed a study but they

15 want to retain the higher lagoon limits allowed for in 16 regulation, then we'd like to include some monitoring in 17 their next permit cycle, and then that monitoring will --18 instream monitoring will constitute the study and fulfill the 19 requirements of the study by actually seeing what the impact 20 of that facility is on that stream. 21 For new permits, we feel that a -- some kind 2.2 of a study up-front is appropriate, and we will require that 23 further regulation. We've had some discussions with some of 24 the -- our permitting engineers who are experts on this, and 25 we understand that sometimes the -- the models used for this 0157 1 kind of a study for larger flows are not appropriate for smaller lagoon systems, so we're working on -- on ways to 3 develop the criteria for that report so that we can all go 4 through the permit process and issue permits with a 5 reasonable level of comfort by all that the effluent will be 6 protective of stream quality, and I think that's in the 7 interest of not only the department, but the professional 8 engineers and communities that -- that want these. 9 I think the important message is that permit 10 -- lagoon systems can be, have been, and will continue to be 11 part of our wastewater treatment solutions in Missouri. 12 They're preferable to more complicated systems for a number 13 of reasons. We just want to make sure that they're done 14 right, that they protect water quality, that we follow our 15 regulations, and I think this policy is a major step in 16 getting to that goal. This policy is currently out for review by a group of internal stakeholders. 17 18 We certainly welcome comments from either the 19 Commission or anybody, and we hope to take this up in one of 20 our regulatory advisory groups that was identified previously 2.1 during the Clean Water Forum. So they'll be -- there will 22 still be a couple months of -- of review comment, and 23 refining this. Questions? 24 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah, I'll ask the age-old 25 question. 0158 1 MR. GALBRAITH: Where are you going to monitor. 2

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CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Where are you going to

monitor?

MR. GALBRAITH: The first relevant water body. CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: You've got a discharge to an unclassified stream, and it's mile, two miles to the receiving stream, the major receiving stream, where are you going to monitor?

MR. GALBRAITH: Well, the simple answer is we're going to monitor the first place where those standards apply, okay? So it would have to be the first classified segment. That -- it's sort of tied up with this whole issue of effluent-dominated and effluent-dependent streams, and that discussion will go on in parallel. But for purposes for permitting from here forward, it's going to be at what I call the first relevant water body, which is in most cases the first place where the water quality standards apply.

CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Where you may have an impact on the quality of a water in that stream?

20 MR. GALBRAITH: Correct. 21 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah. Okay. 22 MR. GALBRAITH: While I'm up here, if Bill 23 doesn't mind, I might just skip ahead to the Director's 24 report, and then I'll just sit down once. I don't have a lot 25 to report on. I did mention, of course, that Peter Goode 0159 1 is -- has moved on. I'll talk a little bit about our fee 2 issues. 3 We have met four or five times with the 4 stakeholders on water pollution permit fees. We've presented 5 data of, stakeholders have asked questions. It has not -- I 6 would say we're not close to a -- a position that -- that can 7 be endorsed by a wide variety of stakeholders. Our last 8 meeting was on November 29th, and we were asked to produce a 9 list of five scenarios or several scenarios of funding and 10 service. So at a level funding, at such and such increase, 11 such and such increase, what level of services does the 12 Department think it could provide in terms of timely permits, 13 monitoring network and so on and so forth. 14 The program has put together those scenarios, 15 they're currently under review by my management chain. My 16 goal is to get those posted to the -- to our website -- we 17 have a special website for fee stakeholders -- this week, and 18 hopefully begin discussions with them in the weeks to come, 19 very soon, so that we can bring to the Department Director 20 some kind of a -- legislative package that looks like it 21 would have a reasonable -- reasonably broad level of support, 22 especially among those who have to pay the fees, but we're 23 not -- we're admittedly a little bit behind the time here, 24 given that it's, you know, the first week in January, but I 25 think there's still -- we're not out of the running yet, and 0160 1 there's still time to take this up, so. And that's it for 2 the director's report. Can I answer any questions? CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, Ed. 3 4 MR. GALBRAITH: Okay. 5 MR. BRYAN: In 2005, we had 13 lawyers in our 6 office that worked on Clean Water Commission matters. We 7 completed 42 cases, and opened 60 new cases, including 28 8 that were referred by this Commission. We resolved -- of those 42 cases, 34 of those cases were resolved by 9 out-of-court settlements. Six of those cases were all in the 10 11 White River basin as part of our Attorney General Nixon zero 12 tolerance initiative for water quality protection in the 13 White Water basin. 14 In those cases, we recovered a little over 15 \$1.4 million in actual damages, which covered the agency's 16 costs, the Department of Natural Resources' cost, not the 17 Attorney General's cost, the cost of associated with the fish 18 kill, Department of Conservation costs, and investigative 19 costs, and payments to the Natural Resources Protection Fund 20 for damages to natural resources of the state of Missouri. 21 And in addition, we recovered a little over \$323,000 in civil 22 penalties. 23 It was a good year, it wasn't our best year,

but we did -- there was a cop on the beat, and if you have

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any questions about any of those cases, specifically or in 0161

1 general, just let me know.

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CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you, Bill. Next -- we'll end the agenda booklet is a Festus Crystal City presentation.

MR. BREEZE: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I'm Kurt Breeze, I represent the Festus Crystal City Sewage Commission and the citizens of Festus and Crystal City. Thank you for an opportunity late in the day to address you on this topic.

We're essentially here for informational purposes to give you a heads-up as to where we are, tell you where we've been a little bit, and hopefully alert you to where we are going. Essentially, as it says on the calendar, we're looking at the possibility of a variance extension or a variance modification with respect to a 208 requirement that the cities from their sewage treatment plant extend the pipeline for effluent to the Mississippi River.

It currently discharges to the Platent Creek (phonetic), which is about two miles from the confluence of the Mississippi River. That requirement arises from a policy back -- set back in the 70's, at a time when Festus/Crystal City had an ancient and aging sewage treatment facility, and it was probably expected that we could not meet necessarily effluent standards, and so we think philosophically, the approach was probably to say pipe it to the Mississippi, and

that will be that.

In the meantime, however, the sewage
Commission and the citizens of the two cities have, Under a
five-year variance that we got from you in 2001, for more
lenient levels of effluent total ammonia have constructed, at
a cost of seven and a half million dollars, a brand new
sewage treatment facility that is a state of the art
facility. That facility, in addition, is constructed behind
a \$12 million flood protection levee. The cities have spent
a significant amount of Money as well, another 12 million
dollars for which they've taxed themselves, to construct a
new portable water treatment facility in the twin city areas.

The good news is that the twin cities is -- we

The good news is that the twin cities is -- we think a shining star, and a good example for your Commission's enforcement activities, and that is that we now have a current state of the art facility that is meeting, and indeed far exceeding, the allowable levels, or far below them. And it is at this point, capable of discharging to the Platent Creek, at a level that should be acceptable.

We have recently been told that a new current requirement is going to be that we disinfect the effluent from our new plant to meet the bacterial standards on Plantent Creek. We understand that when we agreed to the variance that you gave us in 2001, that we fully intended as a part of that variance plan to build a pipeline to the

- 1 Mississippi River for that effluent. Understand, however,
- 2 today, that we believe that the plant is producing an
- 3 effluent quality which, when disinfection is added, will

enable us to discharge on a continuing basis at a satisfactory level to Plantent Creek.

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And we're asking, as it comes down the pipe, that you evaluate whether or not we are still required to place a pipeline to the Mississippi River. The problem is that that pipeline would be a two-mile pipeline, that it would extend through a superfund site of significant size, which is the PBG facility, that the city does -- the cities do not want to acquire any ownership interest in a superfund site. You can understand why we have a concern in terms of being involved in that.

It may well, from an engineering design point of view, be a discharge pipeline that at least in some parts is exposed, and not in the ground. There obviously would be soil contamination issues to deal with in the construction of that pipeline, and the total cost of a pipeline, as we currently project it, as compared to what it was projected to be back in the 70's, would probably exceed by ten times the cost of the disinfection process that we are currently attempting to design and implement at the plant as it currently exists. So from a cost profit analysis point of view, we think over its long view, that it's not going to

make sense to make us build a five or six million dollar pipeline to the Mississippi River to discharge effluent that can be discharged into the Plantent Creek.

And although this isn't an issue in front of the body at this point in time, Plantent Creek is a whole body contact stream at this point. It's not accessible by anybody. I've lived in the twin cities my 56 years and I've never seen anybody swim in it, but that's a different matter altogether. The point is simply that from a cost analysis, the extension of a pipeline doesn't seem to fulfill any benefit to the public or to anyone.

It just costs more money, and the cities already strapped itself with \$30 million worth of bonded indebtedness to build the things that we built to give the results that we've given. Obviously I don't have charts and specifics here to show you that. I do have Mr. Dave Smith here, who's the Plant Manager, if there are any questions about that. But I assure you that it is a shining star of a facility.

And again, our purpose here being informational only is just to tell you that your staff has been extremely helpful to us in get to go this stage that we anticipate because of the need to design and install the disinfection process that we are probably going to have to ask for some extension of time under the current variance

limits. We anticipate you will not be disturbed by that because the effluent quality is so good.

And we specifically invite each and every one of you to personally come down and look at the facility. It particularly will be helpful when and if the variance requests comes in front of you to understand the lay of the land down there, and that -- and in essence, this captured sewage treatment plant, which is behind the levee, if

required to extend a pipeline, is going to be extending a 10 pipeline across a very unsuitable area through wetlands, and 11 down the Mississippi, which means we'd have to across the 12 Plantent Creek with an expense that would probably be 13 untenable. And again, we don't think you'd get a result from 14 that that is actually in keeping with your desire. 15 Again, I appreciate your hearing me out today. 16 If you have any questions about that or if there are 17 technical nature, I'll ask Dave to answer them. 18 COMMISSIONER PERRY: I have two. 19 MR. BREEZE: Yes, ma'am. 20 COMMISSIONER PERRY: My first is how will this 21 discharge affect flow in the Plantent Creek? 22 MR. BREEZE: That's a really good question. 23 Frankly, in midsummer, right now that plant's discharging 24 about 1.2 million gallons a day. In midsummer, without the 25 plant, you can step across Plantent Creek. It's just a 0166 1 trickle of water, and that's downstream where it -- just 2 above the confluence with the Mississippi probably within 3 three or four hundred yards. 4 If there was no discharge from the plant into 5 the Plantent Creek, that is if you pipelined it by and put it in the Mississippi River, you would actually have a situation 6 7 where Plantent Creek, which has other discharge to it, 8 wouldn't have enough water flow to -- to be satisfactory. 9 the affect is most of the discharge in dry weather conditions is from this plant. And I can't speak to the wet weather 10 11 conditions. 12 COMMISSIONER PERRY: My second question. 13 MR. BREEZE: Yes, ma'am. 14 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Why would anyone be 15 opposed to this? 16 MR. BREEZE: Frankly, I can't give you a good 17 answer to that, so we hope nobody will be opposed to it, if 18 you mean removing the pipeline request. 19 COMMISSIONER PERRY: Right. 20 MR. BREEZE: We can't see any benefit to it. 21 We understand at one point there was a reason for it. The 22 problem we have, ma'am, is that it may take an amendment or 23 some variation from the 208 plan, which is a federal -- it's a different plan, and to get to the point where that can be 2.4 25 done is going to take some time. I can't speak to that, I 0167 1 haven't really investigated it. 2 I know that that's part of the process we're 3 going to be going through. In the meantime, we're going to be operating a plant that is discharging to the Mississippi 5 and frankly is going to have to until there's some other 6 facility built. I mean, if there is to be a pipeline. So 7 no, I really can't speak to that. I see Kevin made his way 8 up here, he probably knows a lot about your need for answers, 9 too. 10 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: You have our procedures 11 for requesting a variance? 12 MR. BREEZE: Yes, sir. Yes, sir. Again, we 13 haven't done it. We understand it's not in front of you.

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     There is a draft. We've been extremely involved with the
     Department. They've been very helpful in allowing us to --
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     to understand the procedures and to deal with the things that
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     the process would have to say.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: For your ratification, a
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     208 plan was written from mid to late 80's.
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                    MR. BREEZE: Thank you, sir.
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                    MR. BREEZE: Was that a second phase of it, or
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     was that --
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: No, that was it.
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                    MR. BREEZE: And it says right on it for
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     Festus Crystal City pipeline to the Mississippi, it's
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     actually in parentheses on an overview map of the plant.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yeah, the intent of the
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     208 plan was to get all of the discharges out of the internal
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     streams, meaning the Meramec and the Platent Creek and Cold
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     Water creek and all of the rest of them. And MSD St. Louis
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    has constructed out fall pipelines from Cold Water to the
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     river. They've removed all the rest of their discharges to
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     the internal creeks in accordance with the 208 plan.
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                   MR. BREEZE: We understand that. And our
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     situation is a matter of scale plus considering where we're
     discharging to. We think probably a different analysis would
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    apply.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
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                   MR. BREEZE: We would hope so.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Good presentation for your
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     variance request.
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                    MR. MOHAMMADI: Answer Commissioner Perry
     question, the intent of 208 plan, as Commissioner -- Chairman
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    Herrmann explained it, was to transfer discharges --
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     discharges to all the small tributary stream to big rivers.
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     The reason behind that is the Missouri and Mississippi River,
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    because of what goes into it is not really healthy for
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     aquatic biological community. Smallest streams and creek are
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     used for biological communities, as a nursery, they come to
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     those streams for nursery. That's in addition to what
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     Chairman Herrmann explained was intent of 208 plan.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: And so what this flow of,
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    um, 1.2 million gallons a day disturb that?
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: I'm not real prepared to
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     answer that question. I just wanted to answer earlier
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     question intent of 208 plan.
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                    COMMISSIONER PERRY: Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Something for Mr. Breeze's
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    presentation to consider.
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                    MR. BREEZE: Thank you, sir.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you.
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                    MR. BREEZE: I appreciate it.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: We have a request for
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     Diane Bernard to address the Commission. Yes, ma'am.
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                    MS. BERNARD: Good afternoon, Commissioners.
     Chairman Herrmann My name is Diane Bernard, and my
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    husband, Bobby, and we are very upset. We're here today to
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     acquaint you with the wastewater discharge situation on our
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property in Callaway County, in the cedar creek water shed.
I'm sorry. I've been living with this for a very long time.
It distresses me, and I know that this is -- your intentions
are good when you talk about protecting the waters of the
state, and -- and I appreciate it.

I'm a taxpayer who is very concerned about the welfare of life here in Missouri. I'm a nurse by profession,

so care giving is part of my life. Our dilemma concerns the Lake Breeze Estates subdivision lagoon sewer system, DNR file MO0120995, that services 25 to 30 large residences, two businesses, and probable future development of commercial property. The lagoon operating permit expired June the 15th, two thousand --

(End of Tape Three, Side One.)

MS. BERNARD: (Inaudible) is the developer of the Lake Breeze Estates subdivision in Millersburg, Missouri. We have had water issues on our property since the subdivision was commenced. In other words, we had absolutely no water issues on the property that is being affected by discharge from the lagoon before 1997. There is a manmade lake that is part of the subdivision development that overflows directly in front of and beside the lagoon weir. This is a three-tier lagoon.

Our observation is that this mixing of fresh water with wastewater, because the fresh water overflows from the manmade lake directly in front of the weir, is affecting the quality of water flowing to our property, and the samples of effluent standards testing. I have been told by various staff members in many offices that I have been on the phone to, e-mail, and letters, and face-to-face that the DNR samples are meeting standards of the effluent that is being sampled.

At this time, I want to show you some pictures of what is happening to our property as well as, by zoom camera, pictures of the water that is coming out of the lagoon weir. (Inaudible) if you will please review the pictures provided, you'll see where the quality of water leeching our property is at best questionable. We have many concerns and questions. The actual discharge existence and the quantity of discharges are not regulated in the state of Missouri.

With all due respect, I have heard a lot just with the limited amount of time that I've been here today, that everyone is talking about quality. There is no discussion whatsoever about quantity. This is so distressing to us. We have heard for over one year from various members of the government community, that they can do this to us, meaning that anyone can create this type of hardship for a neighbor, and I want to know why in 184 years of Missouri statehood are there no statutes or regulations to prevent discharge existence and quantity situations that affect the possessory interest of private property owners in Missouri.

Why is a civil action that all I've heard about for over a year required? That is the only way we can address the developer, why we were not notified as immediate

downstream owners, even though this information has a section on the DNR form that it, to me, I would assume that it would 0172

be required.

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Only after we contacted the DNR in 2004, after numerous calls to the county, health department, many other offices I was directed to the Macon regional office. Why did the -- why did, at that time, the DNR take the opportunity to validate at the Callaway County courthouse that we were indeed the downstream owners long after the construction and the operating permits were granted.

Mr. Michael Wells, the Interim DNR Director, on January 18th, 2005, acknowledged this fact in his letter to us promising that we would, in the renewal process, be notified as downstream owners, as did Mr. Michael Heeton (phonetic), Environmental Specialist in Macon.

Additionally, I have counted over a dozen DNR staff signatures and documents provided by the Macon regional office concerning the Lake Breeze Estate lagoon construction and permit processes. There is nowhere an indication that anyone within the realm of the DNR, irrespective of the what their job was, questioned where the unnamed creek was located that would be the receiving gradient tributary for the wastewater from the Lake Breeze Estates lagoon. Of course the lake and lagoon weir is so close to our property line, which is complicated by the fact that our actual property line is four feet into the subdivision, past the existing fence, identified by legal stakes.

As I said, it is just appalling to us that no one ever questioned where this unnamed creek would be that the lagoon discharge was being directed to. I question you, is there anyone sitting that is looking at these pictures would you like this on your property? If there's no process in place within the DNR to research or validate the area over which wastewater travels, what do we do? What recourse do we have?

And I'm not just talking for myself, I am also here to try to help somebody who may not have the wherewithal to defend themselves or to find solutions or to have somebody to talk to and depend on, if they have a similar situation. The fact that no one in the DNR questioned where the unnamed creek was located and that it has -- it travels from the weir, which is a few feet from our property line, over our property into the mouth of the unnamed creek, which isn't really that far, but it has totally cut our access off to the northwest part of our property. And in the process, grants construction and operating permits. And the fact that the signatures on these permits for the Lake Breeze subdivision has totally and potentially permanently affected the use and enjoyment of our property.

We intend to oppose any renewals to the operating permit for Lake Breeze Estate water -- wastewater lagoon. It was granted June 16th, 2000; it expired June

1 15th, 2005. The renewal process is at an impass because of 2 the parties involved with the Lake Breeze Estates

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     subdivision. I will be giving you some handouts so that at a
     time more favorable to your -- this timeline here, because I
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     understand everybody wants to go -- you can review for
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     yourself exactly who the principle parties are.
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                    There are several violations on file, and
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     frankly, it's interesting to me that I was the one that
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     actually created the existence of them because with my phone
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     calls, and my insistence, inspections were made to the
     lagoon. I have been in contact with Danny Moore, the
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    Missouri State Legislative Assembly individual for Callaway
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     County. I have sent a huge letter, a huge letter, to various
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     legislative officials, Attorney General Jay Nixon, state
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     Senator Carol Vogel (phonetic), State Representative Danny
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     Moore, US Senator Christopher S. Bond, US Senator James M.
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     Talent, US Representative Kenny Hulshof, and Mr. Steve Glove,
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     Commissioner.
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                    Now, I recognize that some of these are
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     actually federal officials, elected officials, but concerning
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     the fact that I have been given such a dramatic runaround, no
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     one wants to accept responsibility within the government for
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     what has occurred to us, the DNR. I have called the Corps of
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     Engineers and they have no jurisdiction because the lagoon
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     was not built on a designated tributary river or lake, so I
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    have become extremely anxious because I honestly don't
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    believe that a lawsuit is always the way to go. If we have
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     to do it, we will.
                    The question is who do we sue? Do we sue
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     everybody, including the DNR because the DNR is supposed to
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    be taking care of the interests of the public as a result of
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     controlling the waters of Missouri? Do I only have the
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     option of suing the developer? And granted, I understand
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     that none of you can give me counsel on that, but I have
     lived and breathed this for so long that I do not know how
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    people deal with it, if they have nowhere to go, except a
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     lawsuit.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: May I ask a few questions
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     for clarification? You said the permit expired June 15th,
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     '05?
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                    MS. BERNARD: Yes, sir.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: What's the status?
                    MS. BERNARD: May I give you the at this
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    point?
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                    MR. GALBRRAITH: I don't know in particular what
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     the status of the permit is, Mr. Chairman.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Kevin sneaked out on us.
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                    MS. BERNARD: The violations -- the violations
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     are contained at --
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                    MR. GALBRAITH: It may be -- it may be that I
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     would surmise that we've held up on reissuing lagoon permits
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     for the reasons discussed before that we're trying to resolve
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     these issues with the stream studies.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
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                    MR. GALBRAITH: It would be a likely possibility,
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    but I don't know in particular here.
                    MS. BERNARD: May I address that, please?
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8 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes, ma'am. 9 MS. BERNARD: The developer, Four Star, Inc., 10 did not follow the 180-day permit renewal time limit. 11 knew that the permit was going to expire June the 15th. 12 Mr. Heeton, at the Macon regional office, indicated to me 13 that they sent the renewal in June 2. 13 days. 14 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: They being the developer? 15 MS. BERNARD: Yes, sir. 16 CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. 17 MS. BERNARD: Sorry. Shirley Bright. 18 Thirteen days before the expiration. In the meantime, they 19 knew they had a set of violations that they needed to take 20 care of, which were not complete by even the time that the 21 permit expired. In any event, June 2, and I only have the 22 written word from the DNR, I do not have the documents that went with it, but when Four Star, Inc. submitted the renewal 23 24 application late, of course, they did not list us as the 25 downstream owners, even though they know that we are. 0177 1 My husband several years ago confronted 2 Mr. Bright, and he said oh, that water is clean enough to 3 drink, and he walked off and wouldn't even talk to us. And 4 the second issue was that in this renewal permit, the number 5 of residences were not adequately defined. And for those two 6 primary reasons, the DNR Macon office returned the 7 application to Four Star. 8 As of my last conversation with Mr. Heeton, 9 there was no satisfactory renewal accepted. And apparently, 10 there are some disagreements within the subdivision. The 11 Lake Breeze Subdivision Homeowner's Association, the second 12 one, actually, that's recorded, or at least formed, I 13 couldn't find the record with the Secretary of State's 14 website on the first one, but on the second one, the second 15 one was -- was formed this July -- this past July, 2005. In August of 2005, the president of the new 16 17 homeowner's association contacted the Macon regional office 18 wanting to know whether or not they should -- they should 19 have any interest as being a continuing authority because 20 they wanted to be sure that everything was okay with the 21 lagoon. They had no knowledge. As soon as they had the homeowner's association formed, all of a sudden there's no 22 discussions between the developer, Four Star, Inc., where 23 2.4 incidentally, if you look at some of the maps I have there, 25 the -- the lots, the residential lots are developed, and 0178 there are home -- existing homes, large homes, and there just 1 2 seems to be people planting their feet and not coming 3 forward, and trying to get this permit situation under 4 control over in the subdivision. 5 To make a long story short, I met with 6 Mr. Todd Iverson (phonetic) yesterday at the Attorney 7 General's office. I had -- I gave him everything that I have 8 that the DNR permitted me to have, including the additional 9 research that I have done. So sir, it is not because there 10 is a back log of any kind that has affected this particular instance. It is because there is -- there is reluctance or 11 12 inability or whatever the reasons are for the parties

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13
     involved that there is no renewal process that is
14
     satisfactory to the DNR Macon office.
15
                    Now, I have been in contact with the media,
16
     the Fulton Sun, TV 8, KOMU, NBC affiliate in Columbia,
17
     Missouri, as well as others who may or may not contact me.
18
     am very serious, totally serious about bringing this to the
19
     public forefront because I want to be involved in helping the
20
     state citizens. This cannot go on.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Kevin, or perhaps Ed, do
2.1
22
     you know to whom the permit is issued, the one that's
23
     expired?
24
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: Mr. Chairman, this is first
25
     time I hear -- I heard of this.
0179
 1
                    MS. BERNARD: I have it. I have it. I have
 2
     it, sir.
 3
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. You don't have any
 4
     notice of violations issued?
 5
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: We -- I'm sorry, just. We
 6
     have the name of the owner the NOV was issued. Ma'am, let me
 7
     move this over here.
 8
                    MS. BERNARD: I'm sorry. Yes, of course.
 9
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: The name of the owner is
10
     Shirley Bright.
11
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay.
12
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: That's the name on the notice
13
     of violation that was issued by the Department, December,
14
     2004.
15
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: One notice of violation?
16
                    MR. GALBRAITH: Two.
17
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: And that's according to the
18
     record I'm reading as it was handed to me.
19
                    MR. GALBRAITH: We're all just getting this for
20
     the first time, Mr. Chairman, but apparently there was a
21
     follow-up NOV June 13th, 2005, from the regional office in
22
     Macon, and that's as far as I've gotten in the packet here.
                    MS. BERNARD: Commissioner. I'm sorry, sir,
23
24
     go ahead.
25
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: Mr. Chairman, if you'd like
0180
     to, I'd be glad to look into this and report back to you both
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     by writing, or even through electronic mail.
 2.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: That's where I was going
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 4
     to fully investigate it, perhaps get some relief for these
 5
     people, if it's necessary and warranted, and also to bring
 6
     the owner or the operator up-to-date in his permit
 7
     requirements and also his compliance requirements.
 8
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: We'd be glad to, and we can
 9
     provide you a report in next Commission meeting.
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: I think that would be very
11
     appropriate. So there will be no -- all of the allegations,
12
     all of the circumstances, and all the people involved, and if
13
     there are impediments to issuing a valid operating permit, we
14
     should also know that.
15
                    MR. MOHAMMADI: We will do that.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Thank you.
16
17
                    MS. BERNARD: Can I answer your questions?
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                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes, ma'am.
19
                    MS. BERNARD: You asked to whom the permit was
20
     granted. On -- on -- it was revised August the 24th, stamped
21
     August the 27th, 2001, but the effective date was actually
22
     June 16th, 2000. This is signed by Stephen Mahfood, at that
23
     time, the director of the DNR. The cover letter was sent
24
     August the 24th, 2001, to the Lake Breeze Subdivision
2.5
     Association with the address given as 1695 County Road 342,
0181
 1
    Fulton, and the letter is signed by the Water Pollution
 2
     Control Program, and with all due respect, sir, signed by
 3
     Phillip A, Schroeder, chief permits section with a copy to
 4
     Jefferson city regional office, Sheila Lage, WPCP. I have --
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: To bring us up-to-date,
 6
     I'm interested in who is the responsible party to whom a
 7
     renewal may be considered or granted. As you made reference
 8
     to the homeowner's association now as perhaps being the
9
     operating authority.
10
                    MS. BERNARD: But they will not -- sir, they
11
     will not grant that permission to the DNR office in Macon as
12
    being the continuing authority because when they found out in
13
     August of 2005, all the information in the file, they stated
14
     this is a nightmare, and they had a community meeting in the
15
     subdivision and apparently there are other issues also.
     The -- and I have this knowledge because a homeowner in the
16
17
     subdivision called me and told me that the money that has
18
     been given over per month to the sewer maintenance company
19
    has evaporated. There is no money there.
20
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. Well, I'd like to
21
    have, with your permission, Ed, Mr. Mohammadi to investigate
22
     it, probably even talk to you to get some more detail.
23
                    MS. BERNARD: That would be just fine.
24
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: If necessary. I'm sure he
25
    has your address; if not, it's on the card.
0182
                    MS. BERNARD: Yes, sir. And frankly if I may
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 2
     submit this, I talked to Debbie -- no, Daniella Helperd
 3
     (phonetic), Daniella Helperd, Daniella Helperd at the
 4
    Missouri Environment Department, and she forwarded my
 5
     information to the ombudsman. Is it Scott Totten? I'm not
 6
     sure if I have the correct name.
 7
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes.
8
                    MS. BERNARD: And I'm, you know, I'm in
9
     contact with as many people as I possibly can because I'm not
10
     going to stop. And I will see you in two months, sir.
11
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Okay. The only way we can
12
     intelligently give you any assistance is to have it
13
     investigated and get all the circumstances.
14
                   MS. BERNARD: Well, and if you would, I'm not
15
     quite sure just exactly what your jurisdiction is, but
16
     Mr. Iverson and an investigator are looking into it, and
17
    Mr. Iverson said he would get back to me by January the 17th
18
     or I could call him, so ...
19
                   MR. BRYAN: We'll be in touch with you next
20
     week.
21
                    MS. BERNARD: So I really appreciate it.
22
     Thank you, Mr. Bryan.
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23
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you.
24
                    MS. BERNARD: Thank you. I apologize for my
25
     emotional state, but I think you would feel the same way if
0183
1
    you didn't know what to do.
2
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Yes, ma'am.
 3
                    MS. BERNARD: I appreciate it. Thank you.
                    CHAIRMAN HERRMANN: Thank you. And anything
 4
 5
     else to bring before the Commission? Hearing nothing, we'll
 6
    declare this meeting adjourned.
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0184
1
                          CERTIFICATE
 2
     STATE OF MISSOURI
                          ) ss:
 3
    COUNTY OF GASCONADE )
 4
                    I, Jennifer L. Leibach, Registered
 5
    Professional Reporter, Certified Court Reporter, CCR #1780,
     and Notary Public within and for the State of Missouri, do
 6
 7
    hereby certify that I was not personally present at the
 8
    proceedings had in the above-entitled cause at the time and
9
    place set forth in the caption sheet thereof; that I took
10
    down from audio tape in Stenotype the proceedings had; and
     that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct transcript of
11
12
     such Stenotype notes so made at such time and place to the
13
    best of my ability.
14
                    Given at the City of Jefferson, County of
15
    Cole, State of Missouri, this 20th day of January.
16
17
18
19
                              JENNIFER L. LEIBACH, RPR, CCR
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Respectfully Submitted,

Edward Galbraith
Director of Staff